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Daily Worker

★ Edition

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TAX AID TO RICH HIT BY 15 GROUPS

CIO, Farm, Other Bodies Form Joint Committee

By ART SHIELDS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Every member of Congress was urged to reject the pro-corporation tax bill that comes before the House tomorrow, in a letter signed by 15 organizations today. These organizations included the CIO, the National Farmers Union, the National Lawyers Guild, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and 10 other groups.

MURRAY WHITNEY

The organizations have banded together in a special coordinating committee for a progressive tax program.

The committee represents the first substantial organized move to put the taxes back on the multi-millionaires, whom the House Ways and Means Committee protects in its bill.

The committee's own program is presented in a substitute bill, attached to its letter, which would restore the full excess profits tax of roughly $2,555,000,000 for 1946, which the Ways and Means Committee reduced by $1,270,000,000. The letter also asks retention of the full 40 percent surtax on corporation incomes, which the House committee had pared by 4 percent.

The letter opposed the guarantee of overall tax cuts of 10 percent for incomes above $21,000 a year. It asks elimination of the so-called "normal tax" of 3 percent on all incomes above $500, which the House committee merely reduced, and urges personal exemptions for all taxes named in the bill to $1,000 for single persons, and $2,000 for married.

Small businessmen exemptions of $5,000 from the corporate income tax are proposed. The proposed bill would forgive veterans $250 they may owe for the years 1941 to the year of their discharge, and would grant refunds of $250 for payments veterans have made in this period.

The group of 15 organizations, of which the Political Action Committee is a member, will keep up the tax fight after the vote is taken on the Ways and Means bill, no matter what the decision.

The battle now starting will make taxes a bigger issue in the 1946 elections.

A drive against secret tax hearings is part of the coordinating committee's struggle. In its letter to Congress today, the committee denounced the closed-doors procedure by which the tax cut bill was railroaded through.

"The House Ways and Means Committee," says the letter, "has in effect taken advantage of the need for speedy action to jam through without hearings what is in large measure a postwar tax bill."

Open hearings on the proposed new tax bill are demanded in the letter.

Biggest corporations are favored most by the Ways and Means bill, according to the breakdown figures on excess profits given by the coordinating committee.

"Estimates based on official data indicate that about $910,000,000 of the $1,270,000,000 reduced excess profits taxes would go to 850 corporations with $1,000,000 or more net income subject to the excess profits tax," says the committee.

These big corporations "have been making tremendous profits during the war period," adds the committee. "It is indefensible," it declares, "that tax cuts should be granted to these most prosperous corporations."

A minority report signed by Representative Harold Knutson (R-Minn) and the nine other GOP members of the Ways and Means Committee, boasts that the bill's reductions reflect GOP pressure.

Registration Off 70,000 in 2 Days

Results of the first two days of registration show a decline of 70,000 signed-up voters, as compared with the turnout in the first two days of 1941, the last mayoralty year.

The situation on Tuesday was a good deal worse than it was on Monday. Nearly 55,000 fewer voters turned up that day than on the second day of registration four years ago. On Monday there were 15,000 less as compared with the first registration day of 1941.

The combined decline of the first two days is more than 12 percent, in comparison with the last mayoralty year. If the decline continues at that rate, there will be 300,000 fewer people registered this year than the 2,450,000 figure of 1941.

The result will be that every county, except Richmond, will have at least one Councilman less elected than it elected that year. The labor-progressive groups in the city are making a bid for the election of two Councilmen in the Bronx and Manhattan, three in Brooklyn and one in Queens. There is serious danger that the reduction in the number of Councilmen will hit these groups especially hard.

The low registration also threatens to cut into the labor vote, particularly since the decline is in good part attributable to the fact that the progressive-labor forces have not been active in getting the vote out this year.

In recent years, the relatively high turnout of voters in New York City was to a large degree a result of the door-to-door work of American Labor Party and CIO election workers. This year, these workers have shown nowhere near the same degree of activity.

The situation is especially serious in Harlem, where the turnout will help determine whether the outstanding spokesman for the Negro people, Councilman Ben Davis, will be reelected.

It will require the energetic work of all progressive voters—laborites, Communists and others—to check this severe decline in voters these last three days and to see that the hundreds of thousands of citizens who otherwise will be deprived of their vote get to the polls to register.

Comparative figures are:

	2nd day	1945 2-day total	1944 2-day total	1941 2-day total
Manhattan	64,222	123,658	218,815	146,697
Brooklyn	92,334	179,339	340,922	200,563
Bronx	54,333	105,689	189,845	114,714
Queens	41,762	79,554	177,272	94,166
Richmond	4,374	8,483	17,696	10,672
Total	257,025	496,723	944,450	566,812

Probe of Schools in Bklyn Negro Area Bares Jimcrow, Neglect

By LOUISE MITCHELL

Miserable physical conditions and lowered classroom standards disgrace the public schools of the Bedford-Stuyvesant area, it was charged yesterday.

A survey by the Schools Council of Bedford-Stuyvesant and Williamsburg accused the Board of Education with negligence in continuing the shocking situation and discriminatory treatment of eight Brooklyn schools in a predominantly Negro neighborhood.

The Board was charged by Mrs. Ada B. Jackson, outstanding Negro community leader and chairman of the Schools Council with "failure to provide a positive educational program for inter-racial, inter-cultural understanding on all school levels."

CONDITIONS NEGLECTED

Conditions in the schools during September, start of the new term, showed that:

- Classes were without teachers for weeks at a time. This intensified overcrowding. There were more students than seats in many classed.
- Different grades were thrown together in one classroom because of the Board's failure to appoint additional permanent teachers.
- Teachers as well as students suffered from dilapidated surroundings.
- Tension had less than a minimum supply of standard equipment.
- Tension and resentments were created by shifting white students to other schools outside their residence zone.
- Standard school surveys showed that the brightest students were retarded in their grades.
- Negro graduates of elementary and junior high schools are Jimcrowed in their choice of academic high schools. Negro girls are discouraged from taking full beauty culture courses in vocational high schools. This fact was brought to the attention of Dr. John E. Wade, Superintendent of Schools, as far back as May 22, 1944.

INVESTIGATE SCHOOLS

The Schools Council survey covered Public Schools 3, 28, 35, 41, 42, 44, 83 and 129. Conditions in these schools have been repeatedly brought to the attention of the Board, Mrs. Jackson pointed out. Similar statements have been left with city and state legislators.

Some of the conditions reported were:

P.S. 3, Hancock St. and Bedford Ave.; Out of 56 classes only 20 received normal five hours daily instruction. School enrollment increased 200 yet only one teacher was added to the staff.

P.S. 28, Herkimer St. and Ralph Ave.: Entire school received four hours of instruction daily. Five classes uncovered for entire month. One class out of six had to be divided up among other classes.

P.S. 35, Decatur St. and Lewis Ave.: Printing shop and metal shops closed because of lack of teachers. No substitute teachers available for daily teacher's absence. New York City Standard Survey revealed that the brightest students averaged a retardation of two years.

P.S. 41, New York Ave. and Dean St.: Ten teachers out of a total staff of 22 absent during the first two weeks of September. Children received two to three hours of instruction daily as a result. Transfer of white students to school outside their residential area by Asst.

JIMCROW TREATMENT.

P.S. 44, Throop and Madison Aves.: Classes of mentally deficient children divided up with normal children. One teacher granted a leave of absence but no replacement made. The school lacked a clerk, a regular custodian, a wood shop teacher, librarians and assistants to the principal. Classes received as many as 10 extra children whenever a teacher was absent. No hot lunches in the school. Upper grades classes covered by teachers who licences to teach only lower grades.

The survey further charged that Negro students are barred from the newer high schools, like Girls Commercial, that have swimming pools and cafeterias even though they may live within walking distance. Instead they are sent to the old Boys High, Girls High and Eastern District.

To improve the situation, the Schools Council proposed:

a) Appointment of a teacher for every vacancy and a full staff for every school. b) Reduction of class size to a maximum of 30. c) A remedial program in reading and arithmetic. d) Establishment of at least one all-day neighborhood school like the Manhattan School P.S. 33, with a full staff of teachers to handle club work and recreation. e) Rezoning to abolish inequities and equalize the racial composition in Junior High School 210, P.S. 138, Girls Commercial High School and Samuel Tilden High School. f) Initiation of interracial, intercultural activity in all schools. g) Removal of anti-Semitic teachers like May Quinn, and prosecution of teachers who show anti-Negro bias as was reported last winter in P.S. 44. h) Construction of new schools and distribution of better textbooks, supplies, equipment and furniture.

Cacchione Aids School Cleanup

Councilman Peter V. Cacchione has taken a leading part in fighting Negro discrimination in the schools. He has campaigned for improved school conditions in Bedford-Stuyvesant. Parents of students attending P.S. 44 (see accompanying story) last year called upon Cacchione to help remove one of the teachers making anti-Negro remarks to her students. The Communist councilman brought the matter to the attention of Superintendent of School Wade. Action was promised but to date nothing has been done.

Criminal in the Dock: Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, former commander of Japanese forces in Luzon (indicated by arrow), is arraigned before an American military commission in Manila. He will be tried for 64 specific atrocities. Left to right at table are Brig. Gen. L. E. F. Bullen, Maj. Gen. J. A. Lester, Maj. Gen. R. B. Reynolds, Maj. Gen. L. Sturdevant, Brig. Gen. W. G. Walker. Signal Corps Radiophoto.

Wright Plant Grants UAW 30% Pay Boost

DETROIT, Oct. 10 (UP). — United Auto Workers Union President R. J. Thomas announced tonight that an increase in basic wages which approximates the union's 30 percent demand had been granted by the Wright Aeronautical Corp., Paterson, N.J.

Thomas said this is the first compliance by a major corporation with the union's wage program, and only awaits ratification by the membership of the local union at Paterson to go into effect.

The announcement from the UAW came as relative quiet prevailed in the Detroit labor scene, though it was regarded as the lull between storms. The massive federal machinery was moving slowly toward strike votes in the big three automotive systems—Chrysler, Ford and General Motors.

The Wright negotiations brought a flat increase of 22 cents an hour to all hourly-rated employes, plus an additional three cents to put all employes on a general equality. Under the new wage program, Thomas said, a routine employe at Wright may receive an increase amounting to more than 32 cents an hour.

Meantime, a stalemated strike of 10,000 workers at Ford plants in Windsor, Ont., threatened to spread. The UAW Joint Policy Committee announced it had asked the International Union Board to authorize a strike of the Amalgamated Local 105, organized in 33 plants including those of GM and Chrysler.

O'Dwyer Snubs Redbait Query

An attempt yesterday to get William O'Dwyer, Democratic - ALP candidate for mayor, to red-bait anew failed.

O'Dwyer was asked to comment on a charge that Communism was "not a red herring," as he had asserted in a radio speech last Tuesday.

"I have made my statement on Communism and I shall not enlarge upon it," O'Dwyer answered.

This was seen as a possible indication that the issue was buried for the rest of the campaign, so far as he was concerned.

The statement followed a luncheon at the Hotel Commodore attended by Democratic leaders.

Execute Darnand, Vichy Militia Head

PARIS, Oct. 10 (UP). — Joseph Darnand, hated chieftain of the Vichy militia, was executed at Fort deChatillon early today.

Gov't Says Steel Output Periled In Coal Dispute

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (UP). — Government officials said tonight that unless the soft coal strike is ended promptly steel operations will be reduced to 25 percent of capacity by the weekend.

Officials of the Solid Fuels Administration were pessimistic about chances for early settlement of the dispute over unionization of soft coal mine foremen. They pointed out that even if the dispute were ended tonight or tomorrow the mines could not resume operations before Monday.

The negotiating conference of soft coal operators and United Mine Workers officials meanwhile remained deadlocked, with neither side giving any evidence of yielding soon.

Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach offered a verbal compromise proposal at a brief afternoon meeting, but declined to reveal its nature immediately.

Schwellenbach said earlier that the only difference between the disputants is a matter of language and they were not "very far apart."

His compromise was believed to be a modification of UMW President John L. Lewis' proposal under which the strikers would return to work without fear of discrimination or penalty and a conference would be held immediately to resolve disputed issues. Operators insisted upon a stipulation that such a conference would not prejudice their position against unionization of supervisory employes.

Activity Increasing in Labor's Ranks to Reelect Councilman Davis

Mounting labor activity in the campaign to reelect Councilman Davis was announced yesterday by the Trade Union Committee to Reelect Benjamin J. Davis Jr.

Davis has been endorsed by the Greater New York CIO Council, representing some 500,000 members in the five boros.

In the labor coalition backing Davis are the AFL, CIO and the Railroad Brotherhoods.

Among labor leaders backing Davis are Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union; Michael J. Quill, president of the United Transport Workers; Lewis Merril, United Office and Professional Workers; State, County, Municipal Workers, Irvin Dicther, of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, and Saul Mills, executive secretary of the CIO Council.

POPULARITY RISES

Since Davis told off Congressman John Rankin of Mississippi of the new "Dies" Committee his popularity among trade unionists has risen to new heights.

Chairman of the trade union committee for Davis' reelection is Ben Gold, president of the International Fur Workers Union. Charles Collins, of Hotel and Restaurant Workers Local 6, is co-chairman. Theodore Jackson, of Local 370 Dining Car Workers, AFL, is secretary; Josh Lawrence, of the NMU, is treasurer.

Endorsements of Davis have been made by District 4, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; Furriers Joint Council of New York; the Furniture, Bedding and Allied Trades Council; the Joint Board of the Bakery and Confectionary Workers, AFL; Locals 848 and 905 of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, AFL, and many others.

Locals affiliated with 19 different international unions are going out officially for Davis. The slogan in many of these unions is to answer Rankin by putting Davis back in the City Council with the highest vote in Manhattan.

Venezuelan CP Legalized

By JUAN B. FUENMAYOR
Secretary, Communist Party of Venezuela

CARACAS, Oct. 9 (Delayed).— The Venezuelan Communist Party was legalized today after 15 years of underground struggle.

The party is planning to hold an installation meeting on Oct. 16 in the new Caracus stadium.

The party's program calls for strengthening democracy and national unity, for inter-American unity and the brotherhood of peoples.

U. S. Fills Tarlac Jails With Philippine Patriots

By G. G. La CUESTA

MANILA, P. I., Oct. 2 (Delayed).—Jails filled to overflowing; no charges filed, no writ of habeas corpus, no trial; the dull thud of wooden canes and rifle butts on human flesh; the piercing shrieks and groans of tortured men; the snarl of bloodthirsty inquisitors . . . if you think I am describing Tarlac under the Japanese regime, you are mistaken; I am describing Southern Tarlac today, seven months after its liberation.

At the scene of some of the fiercest guerilla struggles in the Philippines, Fascist terror reigns, instituted not by the Japanese but by their collaborators and reactionary allies against anti-Japanese guerilla fighters.

It all began when the U. S. Counter - Intelligence Corps removed last June the people's elected mayor of Concepcion, the bailiwick of puppet Benigno Aquino, and appointed a reactionary in his place. Since then policemen who had served the Japanese accompanied by Filipino and American CIC and MPs have raided the barios not only in Concepcion but also in the neighboring towns, bringing to town bevies of peasant guerrillas together in Japanese fashion. One would think seeing them that the Japanese regime is still here.

HELD WITHOUT TRIAL

No charges are filed against the prisoners. No trial. They are confined for several days and tortured. Some are sent home after a few days.

The more important ones are detained and tortured into signing self-confessions.

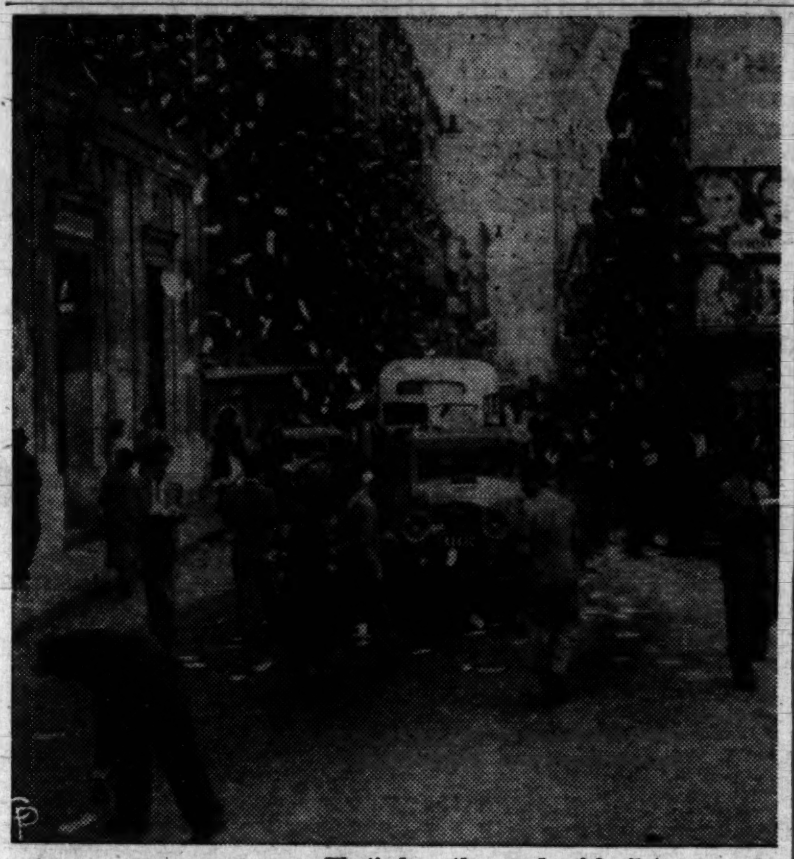
There in Captain Remy, a staunch guerilla fighter, who has been badly mauled. He was forced to sign a prepared statement to the effect that the Hukbalahap leaders have given orders to liquidate all the reactionaries. There is Rey, an intelligence officer of the same outfit, who has been reduced to a pulpy mass. Every night they took him out to beat. When his wife visited him, she cried out with pity and indignation, for Rey could not walk from the beatings that he received; he could only crawl towards her groaning with pain.

Piador Salva and Antonio Mirasel, two local anti-Japanese leaders, are now serving sentences in the provincial jail without trial, according to reports reaching us.

We cannot regard the present situation in Tarlac with complacency. If the bill of rights guaranteed by our Constitution and for which the blood of hundreds of thousands of our youth has been spilled is flagrantly disregarded in Tarlac, what guarantee is there that the same will not happen in other provinces?

The struggle for democracy is not a local affair. It concerns us though we may be far removed from the scene of oppression. We must demand an investigation of the situation in Tarlac, and those who are guilty of perpetrating the terror should be punished. We owe this not only to the brave anti-Japanese fighters who are now the victims of rank injustice but to us and to the generations after us.

If we ignominiously fail to keep the fires of liberty burning at our national hearth we shall be blamed by future generations.



"To the People": That's how thousands of leaflets were addressed in a "mass raid" on Buenos Aires calling on the people to oust the dictator Peron. The picture shows how welcome these leaflets were.

Tokyo Communists Parade, Shout 'Down With Hirohito

TOKYO, Oct. 10 (UP).—Hundreds of Communists led by freed political prisoners paraded today, demanding the removal of Emperor Hirohito, work, food, and democracy. The Communists in their first demonstration in 15 years swept past MacArthur's headquarters shouting: "Down with the Emperor." They carried placards which said: "We Want Work. . . . We Want Food. . . Banzai Democracy."

Among the 300 or more marchers were 16 Japanese and Korean Communists who had been released from Tokyo's notorious Fuchu Prison at 10 a m. Some had served as many as 18 years of life sentences imposed because of their political beliefs.

American military police guarded Tokyo's streets when the Communist demonstrators marched through the downtown section in a cold, driving rain. The rain forced leaders to shift the rally from Hibiya Park, opposite the Imperial Hotel and less than a mile from the Emperor's palace, to the Tokyo Aviation hall.

PASS U. S. HEADQUARTERS

Passing MacArthur's headquarters, the marchers cheered 51-year-old Kyuichi Tokuda, Communist leader who was among the 18 newly-released prisoners. Tokuda had called to extend his thanks for the prisoners' release to representatives of MacArthur's staff.

The released prisoners joined the demonstration at Hibiya Park. They included Korean Communist leader Chun Kai Kim, who said he had been held in solitary confinement for much of his 15 years' imprisonment, and Kani Lun Lee, a leader of the Korean Independence movement.

Meanwhile Gen. Douglas MacArthur sent a new directive to the Japanese government prohibiting all imports except those the Japanese "clearly and completely demonstrated" can not be produced in the home island.

Allied Control Group On Japan to Meet

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (UP).—Secretary of State James F. Byrnes announced today that the Allied Advisory Commission for the Far East, which will formulate policies to be carried out in Japan, will hold its first meeting here on Oct. 23.

In a discussion of a Soviet proposal that an Allied Control Council be set up to administer Japan, Byrnes indicated that the United States would be opposed to such a policy. The Soviets wanted the control council set up before the meeting of the advisory commission to formulate policies for Japan.

The American representative on the advisory commission will be Gen. Frank McCoy of the U.S. Army.

Byrnes also announced appointment of Mark Ethridge, publisher of the Louisville (Ky.) **Courier-Journal**, to make a special investigation of conditions in Romania and Bulgaria—where the United States refuses to recognize the present governments.

These announcements were made at Brynes' first press conference since returning from the stalemated foreign ministers' meeting in London.

Allied Patrols Clash With Indonesians

BATAVIA, Oct. 10 (UP).—Allied patrols arrested and disarmed 10 Indonesians in a "small scale battle" near the railway station here Monday night as occupation troops patrolled the city to prevent violence, an Allied communique announced today.

The announcement said the printing works of Wolff, Ltd., here was taken over by the Allies in "good order," although Indonesian employes later struck after a visit to the plant by three former Dutch managers.

Occupation authorities said that nationalists in nearby Kampong were urging the population to defend factories there to prevent their being taken over by the Dutch, while at Semarang nationalists raided a Japanese airfield and captured 60,000 rounds of ammunition.

Hit Pay Cut Policy

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 10.—Laid-off shipyard workers are being forced by the State Department of Industrial Relations to take low-paid jobs, it was charged by the CIO here.

At the request of the CIO, Frank Broadway, director of the department, has agreed to a conference on unemployment compensation policy.

6 Peron Aides Seen Due to Quit

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 10 (UP).—Six nationally prominent supporters of Col. Juan D. Peron may join him in retirement, it was reported today as the Cabinet met to consider the internal political situation caused by the resignation of Argentina's "strong man" as Vice-President, War Minister and Secretary of Labor.

The Cabinet met for 2½ hours to consider the political situation and adjourned without issuing a statement.

According to reports in political quarters, none officially confirmed, Col. Filomeno Velazco, Buenos Aires Police Chief,

CIO Group Rebuffs Martin's Plea to 'Stay Out of Politics'

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Representative Joe Martin (R-Mass) Republican minority leader, pleaded with a CIO delegation from Fall River not to "mix up in politics."

The delegation of two members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and two members of the United Office and Professional Workers, had come to Washington with 200 CIO men and women from the New England states to press for action on

Martin refused to comment on the unemployment compensation and full employment bills. On the 65-cent an hour minimum wage issue he said he favored a higher minimum than the present 40 cent level, but wouldn't discuss the present bill.

He was working for a permanent FEPC Bill, he said, but had no comment on his failure to get Republican members of the Rules Committee to push for a rule, permitting the bill to come to a vote.

His main concern was the issue of labor in politics. He didn't like it, he said.

The delegation branded Martin's report as unsatisfactory in a report to the 200 delegates in the House Caucus Room later.

"Under Martin's leadership," added Clifford B. McAvoy, member of the CIO Legislative Committee to the crowd, "90 percent of the House Republicans vote against labor bills."

Claire Luce tried to sell a group of Bridgeport, Conn., delegates the idea later that she supports labor bills. But her vote record didn't jibe with her statement. She also was worried about CIO political strength.

Representative John W. McCormack (D-Mass) House Majority Leader, begged the delegates to come back again in a Caucus Room speech, and praised them for exercising their constitutional right of petition.

Joseph Salerno, Massachusetts CIO Council President, headed the New England delegation.

Peron Is Not Enough

AN EDITORIAL

The same clique of military fascists that put Col. Peron in as the strong man of the Argentine dictatorship has now removed him. Although the situation remains confused, that seems to be the meaning of the latest events in the Casa Rosada.

The military fascist government remains, with President Farrell at its head. The goings-on at Campo Del Mayo garrison, which is the stronghold of the GOU—the lodge of colonels controlling the regime—is reminiscent of the first coup which put the present cabal into office.

But this time things are somewhat different. The present crisis may prove the first major break in the fascist hold on Argentina. The colonels are in trouble, and are attempting to continue business under a slightly less objectionable facade. But the fissure is there.

Much now depends upon the action of the popular democratic forces of Argentina. They brought the government to the present crisis and it is in their power now to make a clean sweep of it.

If the Administration in Washington is serious in its opposition to the fascist regime at Buenos Aires, this is the time to show it. The postponement of the Inter-American conference at Rio de Janeiro was merely a way of evading the issue of breaking with the Argentine government. Even so, many members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee objected to the postponement, not because they wanted a break but on the ground that once having been accepted into the Pan-American Union and the United Nations, Argentina, fascist baggage and all, should be included in an inter-American military pact.

We can now expect to hear many voices raised here warning against the dangers of a complete overturn in Argentina for fear of the popular democratic forces which will come to the top. They will want to hold off any diplomatic action. But the Argentine people would welcome immediate action by Washington to break relations with the present government in Buenos Aires. Such action would help topple the regime and clear the way for a representative democratic government which we can recognize with honor.

Cops Crash Studio Pickets, Jail 600

NLRB Agrees to Count Ballots Voted in May By Set Painters

Special to the Daily Worker

HOLLYWOOD, Oct. 10.—Deputy sheriffs crashed the five-day strike siege at Warner Bros. movie studio here today and arrested 600 pickets, members of the AFL Painters Union.

The 600 were herded on the Warner lot and charged with unlawful assembly and rioting.

Pickets, part of a group of 8,000 AFL members fighting for seven months against nine movie corporations for recognition for 74 screen set decorators, submitted to arrest. Strike leader Herbert Sorrell had broadcast an address urging non-resistance.

TO COUNT VOTES

Arrests were made just a few hours before word came that the National Labor Relations Board had voted 2-to-1 to count ballots cast May 29 in a poll of screen decorators to name a collective bargaining agent.

This was a victory for the painters' union and their supporters in 15 locals and seven internationals.

They had demanded tabulation of the votes, but the NLRB in an unprecedented move had impounded them and gave serious consideration to producers' claims that the election was illegal because the strikers, being on the picket line, were no longer employes and hence had no right to vote.

ROLE OF IATSE

By preventing the votes from being counted, producers hoped to perpetuate their alibi that the strike is a jurisdictional dispute, not a fight for recognition. The AFL International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes (IATSE), which never had organized or bargained for decorators, had made a sudden claim to them after the painters had begun negotiations. IATSE supports the producers in the fight.

The NLRB decision was announced just as the National Lawyers Guild made public a brief it filed with the board demanding that the votes be counted.

Other support for the strikers came from the AFL Central Labor Council in Los Angeles. Delegates voted 150 to 84 to condemn producers and the IATSE. Their resolution did not mention IATSE by name but stated:

". . . an AFL union, with locals affiliated to the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, together with the Hollywood motion picture producers, appeared before the NLRB on Friday, Sept. 28, 1945, and actually argued that the NLRB should abandon its previous policies and should refuse to count the votes of strikers in an NLRB election."

The Los Angeles CIO Council is also supporting the strikers. The Council protested to Mayor Bowron and police officials against use of violence against the pickets.

Quill Pledges City CIO-PAC To ALP Ticket

Councilman Michael J. Quill, chairman of the New York City CIO Political Action Committee, yesterday pledged support of the city CIO-PAC to the ALP ticket.

Quill, speaking on behalf of the New York City CIO-PAC, last night on WJZ, declared:

"Trade unionists, wage earners, house-wives, business and professional people can strike a double punch for American democracy, first, by voting for General O'Dwyer and the complete American Labor Party ticket; and, second, demonstrating the independent strength of labor and the progressive forces in New York in support of jobs, equality, security and clean government by an impressive vote on Row C, the ALP line.

Councilman Quill appealed for the "greatest possible number of people to keep up the parade to the registration places until 10:30 Saturday night."

"Those who will not avail themselves of the opportunity to register during the remainder of the week," he reminded his radio audience, "will find themselves without a vote—and our vote on Election Day is the key to security and lasting peace for our country.

"New Yorkers," he added, "will not be side-tracked by the confusion and wild promises of the Dewey decoy duck of the Republican Party, Jonah J. Goldstein."

He urged "sincere citizens" who had voted under the Liberal Party emblem for President Roosevelt last year not to be trapped again. The Liberal Party leaders, he said, "have folded up their tents and plodded their way through the back-door into the house of Hoover-Republicanism. . . ."

"We are lso proud, he said, "of the ALP program for the 170,000 city employees who have not yet achieved that measure of freedom and security which the trade union movement has brought to thousands of working people in private industry in this city.

"We are also proud," he said, "of the Police and Fire Departments should have a shorter work week with a living annual wage.

"The ALP program for policemen and firemen is similar to our program for transit, sanitation, hospital, park and welfare employes, for correction officers and for teachers.

"If America is to be put to work and unemployment kept from our city, these thousands of city employees must be put on a 40-hour week with overtime for overtime work and with the right to bargain collectively."

Killing $25,000 Income Limit Robbed Jobless of Billion $$

By Federated Press

The federal government would now have one billion dollars or more for severance pay or unemployment insurance if President Roosevelt's program for a wartime $25,000 ceiling on individual income had not been ditched by Congress.

Acting in response to a group of war veterans who asked how much the government might have raised to help pay for the war if it had adopted the income ceiling, Labor Research Association discovered additional taxes of $255,000,000 would have been paid in 1942 alone.

Complete figures for 1943, 1944 and 1945 are not yet available but LRA estimates 1943 and 1944 would each have returned at least the quarter billion dollars in extra taxes that would have been collected in 1942, first full year of war production, when profits had not reached their peak. In 1945, it estimates, the return would have been at least 150 million. This would total more than $900,000,000 —possibly one billion dollars—in the four years.

While the imposition of FDR's income ceiling might have resulted in lower salaries and dividends being paid, LRA points out, the money thus saved by corporations would have been taxable as additional corporation taxes.

U.S. Bureau of Internal Revenue figures show 25,452 individuals in 1942 had incomes in excess of $25,000 even after deduction of the taxes then applied. The total they earned in excess of $25,000 each, after deduction of existing taxes, was $255,990,000.

Thirty-eight individuals had incomes of more than $1,000,000 in 1942 and even after existing taxes averaged $485,000 each. One of this number had $1,796,149 left after paying taxes.

Routed Nazis in Pillbox; Now Leads Vet Drive for Cacchione

By LOUISE MITCHELL

When Pete Wallman's wife, Natalie, learned that he was to be discharged from the Army five months ago, she tried to get a place to live in. She found three possibilities in Brooklyn.

In one place, the superintendent wanted $200 commission for getting a suitable place. The second place was "in a very distant neighborhood far from friends, shopping districts and transportation." The third was a "dump."

Which do you think this veteran's family chose.

"You're right. The dump. And now Peter, Natalie and their two-year-old daughter have to share the boards of their three-room apartment at 1555 Nostrand Ave with "little things that crawl and scratch."

"I think one of the most crucial needs facing returning servicemen is proper housing," said Wallman yesterday. A few days ago, 100 veterans had asked permission to put up tents in city parks because no housing was obtainable.

His family could afford to pay a little more than $34 a month for rent but there are no vacancies.

Wallman, who is head of the veterans committee of the Independent Citizens group to re-elect Peter V. Cacchione to the City Council, admitted he knew of vets back several months who "can't find any place."

"So comparatively speaking, I'm lucky," he said wryly.

The big thing troubling vets, said Wallman, who is an accountant for trade unions, is jobs, jobs, jobs and more jobs. Long before V-E and V-J days it was hard to find jobs on returning home Wallman said, outside of a few highly skilled or some low-paying jobs. He was forced to call upon his accounting knowledge in order to get a job even though he never before did accounting. He really wanted to do trade union research but no such work was available.

"So I took on accounting because that was close to trade unions," he explained.

Wallman was with the infantry for 15 months, six of which he spent in Europe. An experience with Nazis in a German pillbox brought fame to the Brooklyn boy, who received his wounds near Aachen with Hodges First Army.

As head of the veterans committee, Wallman is working to enlarge the committee which will distribute special literature on veterans problems in Cacchione's campaign. Vets have deep bonds with Cacchione no matter what party they belong to, Wallman believes. After all, Cacchione fought for veterans rights and helped lead the bonus marchers years ago.

Pete Wallman has hung his war clothes away. While still in service, he took a family picture with his wife Natalie and two-year-old Barbara. —Daily Worker photo

Brooklyn veterans are working on a special project to bring a veterans' hospital to their borough.

"We have some 300,000 men from Brooklyn in the army." he asserted. "Yet there is no vet hospital here. They will have to take a two-hour trip to the Kingsbridge Hospital in the Bronx for care and treatment. There is still plenty of work to be done before we see the insides of that hospital."

Wallman was worried because too many vets are discouraged about the solution of their problems on the home front.

"Too many of them throw up their hands and say it is hopeless."

They are referring to the housing situation. They expect more because they deserve more, he emphasized.

Cleveland PAC Backs Johnson

CLEVELAND, Oct. 10.—The Political Action Committee of this city has declared Arnold Johnson, independent candidate for the Cleveland School Board, "qualified" for that office.

Six candidates are running for four posts on the Board and PAC included Johnson among the three it considered "qualified."

Johnson is state chairman of the Communist Party of Ohio.

His formal campaign opening will take place at a rally next Sunday, 2:30 p.m., in the ballroom of Public Auditorium where John Williamson, CP national secretary, will speak.

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CRADLE patrol for this GI in the wake of a protest by British wives of American servicemen over delays in joining their hubbies now in the U.S. The babies are stars of a baby show to dramatize the protest.

Shipyard Workers Here Back Atlantic Basin Fight

By GEORGE MORRIS

A port-wide meeting of representatives of over 100,000 organized shipyard workers here Tuesday night applauded a demand for an end of the no-strike pledge and served notice to all labor that a lockout condition exists at the Atlantic Basin Iron Works and Ira S. Bushey yards.

A resolution unanimously adopted set a two-week deadline for the two managements to get down to real collective bargaining. A demand was also directed to the general officers of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO, to declare a lockout at the two yards and give full support to union's Port Council fight upon the two companies.

Actually, the 340 shop stewards wanted an end of the no-strike pledge, which they say encourages the notorious open shop boss Bernard Moran of Atlantic and the Bushey management to flout their contracts. The motion to scrap the pledge was ruled out of order by Regional Director Charles Leone of the union on the claim that next January's convention of the union could rescind the pledge.

The men thereupon interpreted the scrapping of the contract by the companies as in effect a lockout. There is no actual stoppage of work because the union's general office holds its locals to the no-strike pledge.

The resolution provides that the "GEB be petitioned to support the locals (13 and 39) in their position and be notified through the shop stewards and GEB members present that they declare that a state of lockout exists at the Ira S. Bushey and Atlantic Iron Works Yards."

The resolution further ordered notice given to all AFL and CIO unions in New York of the lockout condition.

HIT MANAGEMENT LETTER

The council of war by the eight IUMSWA locals here was touched off by a letter sent to employes by the management of the Atlantic Iron Works which was read before the shop stewards. The letter was viewed as an indication that shipbuilders in the area are moving to get rid of unions as they reduce their employment rolls.

The letter arrogantly stating that the company is prepared for "10 weeks or 10 months of union shenanigans" serves notice that the company is out to prevent "regimentation of its workers by the union, or a small minority thereof." The company then raises the old "red" bogey as follows:

"If you want an honest day's pay for an honest day's work we can go ahead with a bright future. If you prefer Communists and radicals you had better look elsewhere for work."

The management makes it clear that the CIO is meant as the "radicals and Communists," declaring that the CIO is now "aware" that its members question its sincerity and "realize" that the CIO wants "financial and political power." Therefore, the CIO seeks to "becloud" the issue by making "unfounded" charges against the company.

As a punch line, Mr. Moran's management advises:

"Rid the union of its Communists, anarchists, shoe salesmen, buttonhole makers and make it a responsible organization that will go places on the Atlantic seaboard. Let the working man have a voice in the so-called labor movement."

This language, from the notorious Moran the labor baiter, on the company's stationery, was recognized by members of Local 39. It is strikingly similar to the red-baiting and anti-Semitic poison that Christian Fronters and like elements have been peddling in the yard throughout the war.

The expression "shoe salesmen and buttonhole makers" is a common expression anti-Semites have been using against Jewish workers that have entered shipyards during the war.

The shop stewards were incensed at this as the clearest indication of the open shop aims of the company, which during the war had to be taken over by the government because it refused to abide by a War Labor Board decision.

Bridges Union Votes Policy On Strike Aid

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (FP).—A resolution requiring national union sanction for local union support of strikes of its own or other unions was adopted at an executive board meeting of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO.

Asking that "this position be conveyed to all other international unions," the resolution added that the action is not to "be interpreted as meaning that the ILWU will not support bonafide strikes that have as their purpose the advancement and protection of the interests of the workers."

Gov't to Continue Curb on Women Styles

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (UP).—The Government's wartime ban on ruffles, pleats, dolman sleeves, and other frills on women's clothes is here until after the spring fashion season is over.

Yard Workers Penalized for Job Rally

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Oct. 10 (FP).—Approximately 2,000 Todd Shipyard swingshift workers, members of Local 9, Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers (CIO), were locked out of the shipyard for one night after they attended the CIO full employment rally at the Los Angeles City Hall. The workers reported at the yard at 3 p.m. but were denied admission.

Owners of all other yards in the harbor area having contracts with IUMSWA had agreed to the arrangement for time off to attend the rally. The Los Angeles Todd management refused the union's offer to have the men work longer to make up time taken off.

Shipyard workers streaming in from the harbor joined aircraft, rubber, steel and other workers all bearing signs calling for "52 Hours Pay for 40 Hours Work."

CIO Wins at Pearl Harbor

HONOLULU, T.H., Oct. 10 (FP).—The International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, CIO, has made a clean sweep of the Honolulu-Pearl Harbor waterfront, and now is collective bargaining agent for 100 percent of the stevedoring operations in that area.

Entire Indiana Town Backs CIO Mothers' Plea to Congress

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Four mothers from a little town in Indiana, who came to Washington with a mass CIO delegation from the Hoosier State yesterday, have their whole community behind them.

Small businessmen at Bluffington, Ind., where the mothers worked till their plant shut down, paid their rail fare to the capital. In fact, the local Chamber of Commerce asked them to carry a letter to the Indiana congressman, which said in part:

"The unemployment problem is causing us much concern in this community and through this delegation we wish to get any help or plan which would bring the employment back."

Three of the mothers have sons in the service. They worked in the Farmsworth Radio plant with 400 other women — 97 percent of the workers were women—till the shutdown. When the CIO called for delegates to Washington, their local of the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers couldn't buy rail tickets, because no one was working. So a group of businessmen, whose trade was shot to pieces by the plant closing, paid the transportation for the messengers, who are asking Congress to take the necessary steps to bring prosperity back.

The Farnsworth Radio Co., however, didn't take part in this labor-business cooperation for an expanding economy. When the plant closed, company executives told the union that they might consider reopening the plant on condition that the workers promise not to discuss wages for another 12 months.

The women, led by Mrs. Ann Garten, local UE president, one of the four mothers, indignantly refused, and took the fight to Washington instead.

Other members of the militant quartette are Mrs. Vernice Mossburg, Mrs. Fonda Cook and Mrs. Edith Raber.

Indiana's congressional delegation was obviously impressed by the determination of the 90-odd CIO members, who faced them yesterday.

Eight of the state's 11 representatives, and one senator, Homer Capehart, Rep., listened attentively as speakers from the United Automobile Workers, the United Steel Workers, the UE, the clothing, textile and railway workers and others demanded action on unemployment compensation, full employment, 65-cents-an-hour minimum wages, FEPC, anti-poll tax legislation, veterans' legislation, etc.

Conferences followed in Congressional offices.

Indiana's congressional delegation, as a whole, has a bad voting record, Ray J. Madden and Louis Ludlow, Democrats, and Clages M. LaFollette, Republican, are exceptions. But today's pressure was felt by the thickest skins among the rest.

Delegation leaders included John Gojack, president of the State CIO Council; Walter Friesbie, secretary; Powers Hapgood, CIO regional director and Robert Kirkwood. UE representative Clifford McAvoy, of the CIO legislative committee handled ararngements.

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The Kernel of Marshall's Report

IT WOULD BE an excellent thing if every American could study Gen. George C. Marshall's 60,000-word report on the war. In these days of increasing American imperialist arrogance and anti-Soviet hysteria, a genuine understanding of this report might help return our foreign policy to a democratic course; only on the basis of such a course can we settle the issue of how large an army we should have from now on.

We are willing to bet that few newspapers will pause on this point. Yet that to us is the most important thing about Marshall's report.

The chief of staff recalls "the black days of 1942." He bids us remember that "in those dark hours Germany and Japan came so close to complete domination of the world." And what saved the United States and all of humanity? It was not the unilateral, single-handed power of our own country, he admits. "In good conscience, this nation can take little credit for its part in staving off disaster in those critical days."

On the contrary—"it was the refusal of the British and Russian peoples to accept what appeared to be inevitable defeat"—that was "the great factor in the salvage of our civilization."

In other words, the security of the American people was preserved by a coalition with our Allies. It was a correct strategy, formulated in accord with our Allies.

In fact, we could go further back and ask Gen. Marshall why it happened that the world got into such a dangerous jam by the spring of 1942.

It was because the United States and Great Britain failed to work with Soviet Russia before the war. It was because collective security had been sabotaged by the same men who are today waving atom bombs at the Russians.

It was because Nazi Germany and fascist Japan had been deliberately built up—by the same men who are now sabotaging the destruction of fascism in both those lands. That's why we almost lost the war.

From this point of view, we must judge Marshall's recommendation that the "security of the United States is now entirely in our own hands," or the statement that "this nation must be prepared to defend its interest against any nation or combination of nations."

What Marshall leaves out entirely is the necessity of a coalition foreign policy for the peace. Instead of that, the report proposes a vast army, a seven-ocean navy, far-flung bases, accelerated atomic research—and all of it calculated to make the United States single-handed the dominant world power.

Preparedness—yes, but for what? If we are going to prepare for war, that means war in the interests of big monopolist corporations who spurn a policy of working together with the Soviet Union, even though Marshall's own report shows that such cooperation formed the basis of victory.

But if we are going to have a policy of coalition peace, as Roosevelt desired, then we need only a minimum military and naval force to discharge our commitments to the United Nations Organization.

Marshall has put the cart before the horse. And thus his report becomes a weapon for every jingo, an encouragement to the State Department's policy of waving big sticks in all parts of the world.

But if millions of Americans could draw the more important lesson from his report—that we won because we had allies—we will return to a policy of maintaining friendship with those allies. Then the military question of the army's size will become a technical matter.

A correct foreign policy is still the issue.

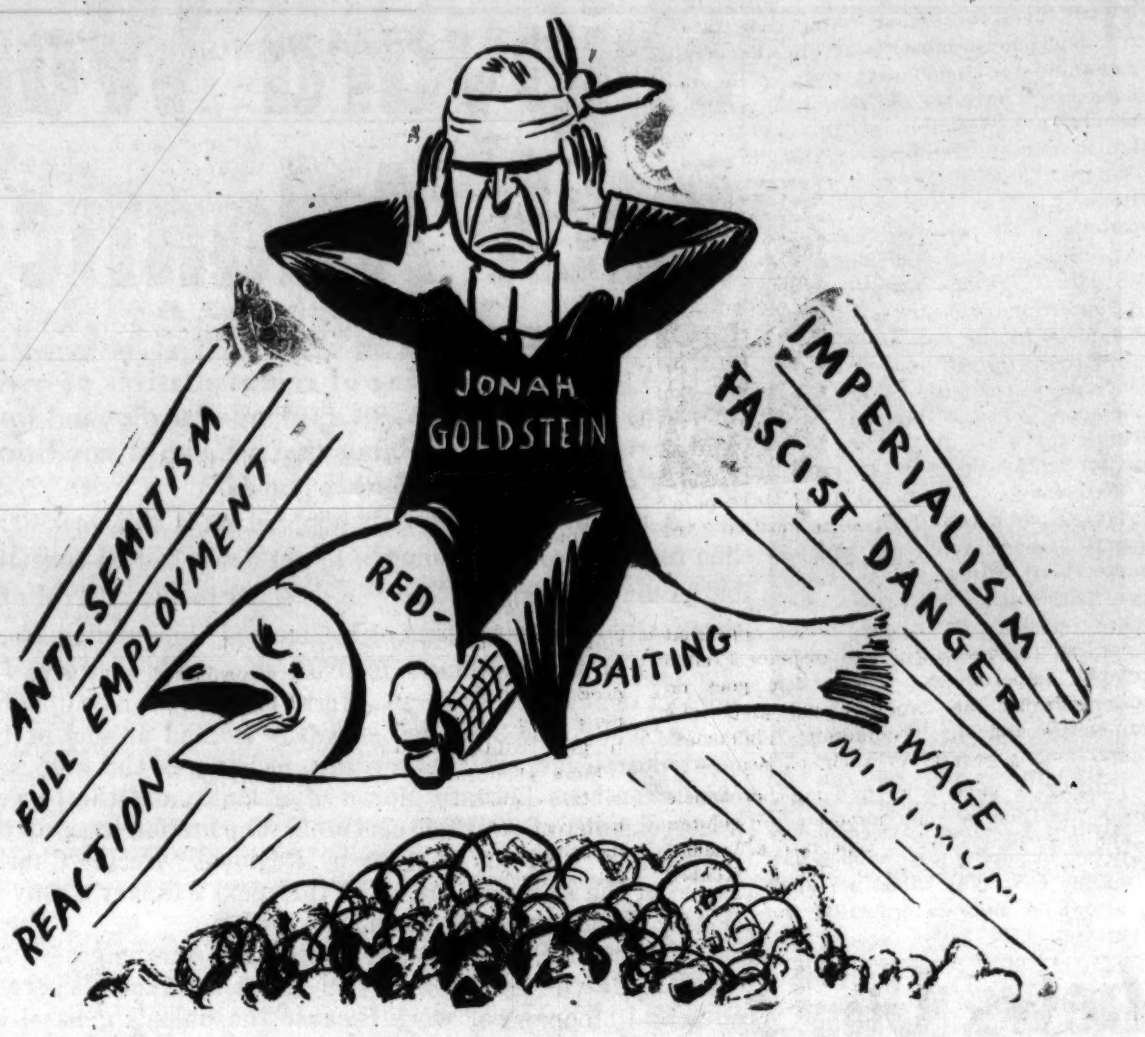
Tribute to John Reed

TWENTY-FIVE years ago this month John Reed died in Moscow. This brilliant journalist was one of the first Americans to appreciate the world significance of the Socialist Revolution. Friend and co-worker of Lenin, artist and man of action, he identified himself with the working class and took part in its struggles.

New Masses, with which Reed's name is intimately associated, has done a fine thing to organize a meeting in his honor. We welcome the opportunity afforded by **New Masses** to join in paying tribute to this pioneer fighter for American-Soviet friendship.

The meeting will undoubtedly deal with a number of immediate issues with which Reed would have been vitally concerned were he alive today. We urge our readers to attend the **New Masses** meeting at Manhattan Center tomorrow night.

HEAR NO ISSUES, SEE NO ISSUES . . .



— Political Scene

Friendship, It Is Wonderful

by Adam Lapin

ON THE political front we seem to be moving into an era of good feeling reminiscent of the period 125 years ago during the decline of Jeffersonianism when erstwhile Republicans and Federalists joined hands to promote the growth of industry at the expense of small farmers and city mechanics.

Not in many years has there been such apparent unity in the top councils of America's political leaders. There was nothing like it even under the terrible pressure of war. The Republicans never let up their drumfire of attack against Franklin Roosevelt.

With the end of the war one would have expected an intensified struggle between the two major political parties. But it has been the other way around. Old feuds are being healed. The bitter words of the election campaign last November are being forgotten. Strange but ardent political friendships are blossoming across the barriers of party lines.

Some Damon-Pythias Teams That Bode Ill

At San Francisco the Stettinius-Vandenberg team put the Damon and Pythias combination to shame. The former Secretary of State and the Michigan Senator were inseparable. And in the pinches it was only Vandenberg of the American delegation who spoke up with fervor and conviction to stand by his friend, to champion the admission of Argentina into the United Nations Organization.

Far more spectacular was the Byrnes-Dulles friendship at the London Council of Foreign Ministers. Here were the Secretary of State and the man who would have been secretary if Tom Dewey had been elected standing shoulder to shoulder. They even followed each other on the radio to urge Americans to rally around the new foreign policy of getting tough with Russia.

Of all these new friendships the most touching is that between President Truman himself and his former colleague from Missouri in the Senate, Bennett Champ Clark. Last year Truman bent every effort to get Clark renominated in the Democratic primary. When Clark was defeated by an electorate that remembered his dismal record on foreign policy and his reactionary sniping at New Deal legislation, Truman did not let a good friend down. He appointed him to an important judicial post.

Truman Shows He's Real Pal to Two Tories

But all this pales into insignificance beside Truman's 60 mile auto ride last Sunday through a driving rain to the little town of Berryville in Virginia's horse country to attend Clark's wedding. Here Truman served as best man and exchanged pleasantries with that well-known progressive and apple-grower, Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia, and with former Senator D. Worth Clark of Idaho, who had helped instigate an anti-Semitic movie probe a few years ago. That's friendship for you, the President of the United States serving as best man for a lame duck Senator.

Such devotion would be remarkable even if Truman and Clark had been boyhood friends. Actually they belonged to rival political machines in Missouri, and had bitterly fought each other in the past. For many years in the Senate they had enjoyed at best an uneasy truce.

No, this is a political friendship. It is a case of expediency ripening into amity. The Truman-Clark friendship has helped cement unity in the Missouri Democratic organization under the banner of patronage and special favors. The result, according to C. B. Baldwin of the National Citizens Political Action Committee, is that the Democratic Party machine is the "greatest liability" of the progressive movement in Missouri.

Strange Friendship According to the Record

This friendship between Truman and his former colleague from Missouri is part of our new era of good feeling. What does it matter that Truman and Clark professed conflicting views and made conflicting voting records in the Senate? They're both good party men, aren't they?

What does it matter that Harry Byrd will not accept one of the 21 points in Truman's reconversion program? Byrd is still a Democrat in name, and the two can shake hands at a friend's wedding. There will be no foolish talk of purging Southern tories under Truman. There will be no wild talk about economic royalists. There will be no baiting of big business.

It must not be thought that here is friendship without a program. This party harmony at the expense of fighting for a program is a program too. And this newfound friendship between Republicans and Democrats on foreign policy, between Stettinius and Vandenberg, between Byrnes and Dulles is not without principle.

Indeed, Byrnes and Dulles tell us that they wrecked the London conference out of the highest regard for international morality and democracy. They have become friends because their differences are disappearing. It is unity on a program, essentially on Dulles' program, on the Republican foreign policy of the imperialist big stick advocated at the last election.

Our learned editorial writers and columnists tell us that all this is a perfect example of democracy at work. There will be no more of Roosevelt's dictation to Congress. Nothing can be more democratic, they say, than this new cooperation between the executive and the legislative branches of Congress!

What does it matter, after all, that the people voted against a Clark and did not get rid of him, that they defeated Dewey and got his Secretary of State, that they voted for Roosevelt's foreign policy and are beginning to get Hoover's? Unity, it is wonderful. Friendship is even more wonderful.

— Worth Repeating

ONE STRONG APPEAL for the Murray Full Employment Bill which is not heard enough is found in the People's Voice of Helena, Mont., for Sept. 28, when it says editorially: The Murray Full Employment Bill plans for Sixty Million Jobs. Every farmer should support it because jobs mean full consumption of agricultural products.

Today's Guest Column

Col. Blimp Counts His Rubber Profits

by Alphaeus Hunton

HOW does the British ruling class (and I don't mean labor) react to the current Annamite and Indonesian struggles for independence? Have the old-school-tie gentlemen of Liverpool, London and Birmingham, who are so fond of talking about "the glory of the Empire," learned anything from the war? Are they perhaps a bit perturbed or conscience-stricken by the widespread revolts against European imperialism taking place in the Far East?

Suppose, for an answer, you take a look with me at the copy of the **London Times** for Sept. 19. What do we find?

Well, here on page 3 is a brief three-paragraph dispatch from Melbourne entitled "Annamite Opposition to French Rule." One sentence states that the Annamites in Saigon are "cooperating with the Americans even more than with the British, in the hope that American commercialism will displace French colonial imperialism." The article goes on to emphasize the Japanese aid given the Annamites and the "Communist tendencies" found among several of their parties.

Turning to page 4, we find another article about five times as long, almost a full column —and they pack a lot of type into a **London Times** column. Headline of this is: **Rubber from Malaya—First 500 Tons—Prospect of Good Production.**

"Ah!" says Lord Wigglesworth, settling back more comfortably in his chair at the club. "That's more like it! I say, Smithers, bring me another brandy."

We read: "The first shipment of Malayan rubber, about 500 tons, has left Singapore today." Many more thousands of tons of rubber and awaiting shipment. Yes, God's in his heaven and all's right with the British Empire.

We are told that the European interests in Malaya, members of the Rubber Growers Association, "have sensibly agreed to pool their interests, resources and profits until such time as a return can be made to the prewar company system."

* * *

THE Japanese, it seems, didn't do much with the rubber, owing to shortage of shipping. They discouraged small-scale native production, "forcing the native owners to grow foodstuffs instead" (no doubt, they had more to eat than when they were "permitted" to grow rubber for export).

More good news: the rubber estates "are in fairly good shape. . . . At a rough estimate, at least nine-tenths of the Malayan rubber trees are undamaged." After more of this sort of inventory, we finally come to the human element in the business equation—the labor supply. Here the picture is not so bright. There is prospect of a labor shortage: "It may take time to reassemble those who survived the Japanese occupation."

The article goes on to speak about the prospects of tin mining in Malaya. Bemoaning the sad plight of the Malayan and Dutch refineries, in contrast with the large new Texas refineries handling Bolivian tin ore, the article concludes with the pious hope that (as in the good old prewar days when world tin was one of the most tightly cartel-controlled materials) "matters can once again be regulated on a worldwide basis with the minimum of friction."

* * *

IF YOU'RE not already bored, we'll take just a glance at a long letter on page 5, same paper, same date, written by one Croft of the Empire Industries Association. He presents an elaborate plea, ornamented with some questionable trade figures and a great deal of righteous flag-waving for the maintenance of the British imperial preference system, whereby Britain during the depression period attempted to erect a Chinese Wall around the empire's trade.

Well, that's enough for one sitting. I think we have the answer to our opening questions. Some people learn easily; some learn the hard way; people like Lord Wigglesworth and our friend Croft **never** learn.

Views On Labor News

King Joe Ryan's Throne Beginning to Totter

by George Morris

ONLY once before have I seen "president-for-life" Joseph P. Ryan in as tough a spot as he is now. That was in 1934 when he arrived in San Francisco, to the welcome drums of all the reactionaries, to sell out the West Coast longshoremen.

As history tells us, Ryan failed, thanks to real rank and file leadership by Harry Bridges and associates. The strike actually started the ball rolling in the great rise of labor militancy and organization that spread like wildfire throughout the country in the following years. The West Coast longshoremen never regretted their decision for they have had a hiring hall ever since, better conditions and a much higher annual take-home.

But Ryan always felt secure of himself on the east coast. He always looked down upon longshoremen contemptuously as men who didn't deserve anything better. The height of his cynicism came in July, 1943, when he celebrated his 25 years of domination over the International Longshoremen's Association by having a convention of handpicked delegates "elect" him president for life at $25,000 per year.

Many people read of the coronation with amazement. Some, not directly connected with labor organization, concluded that union people must be dopes to let a character like Ryan make monkeys out of them. Ryan, apparently, thought that way too, for he went his usual sweet way and paid little attention to the sentiments of his members.

Now the whole world knows that east coast longshoremen are men. They stood up and showed how important their monarchial boss is when the membership took things in its own hands. I have often thought of the east coast longshoremen's attitude and here's the way I figure it out. Few longshoremen have, what may be termed loyalty or pride in their union. Ryan has knocked that out. He has made them feel that this is his institution and they are privileged to be able to pay into its treasury for the right to work. Few longshoremen even know that they have such a thing as a right to a say in the ILA's affairs.

* * *

IN a number of cases members run the affairs of their local and decide such matters as don't touch upon the general picture. Ryan often lets them do so within limits. On occasions a struggle would flare up over some very elementary detail involving local working conditions. But never have the east coast's longshoremen been brought into a united struggle over an issue. There were always vital problems such as an end to the hated shape-up, reduction of sling loads and other changes that would make a docker's work more regular and steady. Rank and filers always brought them up. But the issues never clicked with sufficient force during contract negotiations when longshoremen conceived a possibility of realizing them.

The condition of a longshoreman's life, too, must be understood to realize how the likes of a Ryan could manipulate himself into the throne of an absolute monarch. The east coast docker lives from one job to another. When he "shapes" he merely stands at a designated place to be picked by a hiring boss when a ship comes in. He may do it twice or three times daily and go home with nothing. His color, national origin, politics, personal associations or standing in the eyes of Ryan's machineman, may decide whether he will or will not work. Or his ability to drink with or kick back to a hiring boss may be a factor.

* * *

IN prewar days the average longshoreman was ceaselessly smelling for work like a stray animal searches for food. The Ryan machine has long rested on the disunity and competition among the men that came from the conditions under which they lived and worked. This is why Ryan has always been so sensitive to suggestions for a rotation hiring hall such as they have had on the west coast for 11 years. He would lose the weapon which perpetuates his machine control.

The current strike in defiance of Ryan exploded because several factors combined to make it possible. (1) Through the war period and manpower shortage most longshoremen worked quite steadily and the fear of discrimination had worn off considerably; (2) the speedup and increase in loads has greatly aggravated grievances; (3) the men fully realize that with war shipping soon to end all the uncertainties of prewar days will come back; (4) the new contract came due (Oct. 1) and opened the opportunity of raising several elementary, but important, demands upon which the entire waterfront could and did unite.

So Ryan screams "communism" as he did in 1934 and has ever since. Unfortunately, Ryan is giving the Communists far too much credit. Would Communist influence be as great as Ryan claims it is the demand for the hiring hall would probably head the list. But the rank and file has made a start and Ryan knows it.

Spaniards Tell Story of Buchenwald Revolt

Special to the Daily Worker

LOURDES, France. — A flaming epic of courage, stamina and heroism of the kind one has come to associate with the Spanish Republicans was told by six men here. "The Spanish exiles of Buchenwald" they called themselves.

It was in far different surroundings from the death ridden barracks of the Nazi death camp that they told their story. They were seated in the beautiful garden of the Hotel Corona at Lourdes, convalescent home for Spanish Republicans supported entirely through funds raised by the Spanish Refugee Appeal in the United States.

This is the story they told.

They had been members of a Company of Travailleurs Etrangers which had been deported in its entirety from France to Germany. One hundred to 120 men were crowded into one at car and traveled for four days in the middle of January without food or drink and with only the clothes they had on. Some went mad on the journey. Some died. Their bodies were left in the car.

On the way several tried to escape but were caught. When they arrived they were undressed and made to march naked through one-and-a-half feet of snow. Then when they reached the camp dogs were set on them, as ravenous as wolves, who tore their bodies to shreds. All of the new arrivals were beaten.

400 DIED

They were all interned at first in Mauthausen in Austria, near Linz. There were 12,000 Spaniards interned there. Only 800 to 1,200 survived.

In October, 1943, they were transferred to Buchenwald and there they remained until they were liberated. Of the 35,000 people in the camp 250 died every day during the last months before liberation in 1945.

In spite of the strict discipline a strong resistance movement was organized in the camp. The five Latin nations formed the Resistance Latine. The Slavs formed another resistance. The Germans a third. Meanwhile, 5,600 inmates of the camp were members of the united resistance, organized like any army, although no more than three persons knew each other. They managed to secure arms. When a munitions factory was bombed to which they had access, they managed to salvage and conceal 85 guns, 200 pistols and 2,600 cartridges.

HAD OUTSIDE CONTACT

The German group had contacts outside, and through them news filtered into the camp. When the American army drew near the camp commandant tried to evacuate the camp to Czechoslovakia. The camp seethed with revolt. About 20,000 were evacuated, most of them dying on the march.

The rest, including the six Spanish Republicans, refused to move, in spite of the dire threats of machine - guns and flame - throwers. Three men were hanged, but almost half of the camp remained. When at last the American army was in sight, the resistance movement took command of the situation. They cut the current from the barbed wire, overpowered the S.S. and marched out of the camp to meet the Americans with 150 S.S. as prisoners.

The Spanish Republicans at Lourdess, men and women, want to regain their strength quickly. They have one idea and one purpose. They want to go back and help free their country. They know that is the only answer to the problem of the 150,000 Spanish exiles in France and the Spanish people.

[To help these Spanish Republican fighters for freedom and democracy the Spanish Refugee Appeal is holding a rally at Madison Square Garden on Monday evening, Sept. 24. Tickets are available at the Workers' Bookshop and the offices of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.]

Listen Here, Mr. Editor

Likes Quotes From Labor Press

Paterson, N. J.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The Worth Repeating feature continues to be valuable to all good friends of progress. It can be clipped and used in discussions. And it's good to see that you are now quoting more labor papers. Keep that up.

CARL V.

Poll Tax Paper Wants Voting Limited

Varnville, S. C.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In the Sept. 8 issue of the Charleston, S. C. **News and Courier,** there is an editorial that is worthy of comment, because of its vicious contents. Headed, "To Save Democracy," it calls for a limitation of the franchise in S. C. to those who own property and are literate as well. They generously allow for one or two years leeway after a person comes of age and say that it doesn't necessarily have to be in real estate. The statement that voting "should be the privilege of the deserving, of persons who have earned it," that winds-up the editorial leaves no doubt as to its intent.

No mention is made of who the deserving are. It is fair to assume, however, that the creators of all wealth and property would be denied that privilege because they were unable to accumulate, steal, or garner five hundred dollars worth of it and if their skin is black, regardless of how much of it they have, they will remain unable to exercise that so called white man's exclusive prerogative.

Please don't get the idea that we of South Carolina have no dirty linen. We have and some of it is filthy from the scum of the ages. But please be tolerant with us. We are washing every day and setting out rat-traps for the rats that circulate among us.

W. J. C.

How 'Jimcrow' Came Into Use

Brooklyn.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Last Summer I was asked by several people for the origin of the term Jim Crow. After approaching a few friends who might know, and learning from them that it was an interesting question, I finally went to the library and came up with this.

The origin of Jimcrow is as distasteful as the term itself. The term was introduced in 1830 by Thomas Darthmouth Rice, styled "father of American minstrelsy." In a play called, "The Rifle," Rice, in blackface, introduced a shiftless character who walked with a shuffling step, the prototype of many future sins against the Negro people. This character sang:

"Wheel about, turn about,
Do jis so,
An' ebery time I wheel about,
I jump Jim Crow."

The characterization became popular in minstrel circles and Jimcrow became a general name to be used interchangeably with Negro. It received wide use in connection with segregation on railroads, the Jimcrow cars.

I hope that this little story can be used in furthering the fight for full Negro rights, and against segregation so that the term Jimcrow will serve, in the future, merely as a historical warning.

BERNIE FRIEDMAN.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

U.S. Inciting Soviet Distrust--Welles; Bare Official Plan to Rearm Reich

Sumner Welles, writing in the **Herald-Tribune** yesterday, attacked the "tendency to place the entire blame for the present situation upon the Soviet Union" and asserted that "I do not share that view."

The former Undersecretary of State decried the apparent United States policy of demanding "that the Soviet Union should subordinate its vital interests to the organized community of nations" while insisting "upon being the sole authority in all matters where the vital interests of America are involved.

Soviet suspicions of hostile encirclement have not been diminished by recent events, Welles wrote.

"The actions of some of our military officials in Germany which have given the impression that the armed forces of the United States favor rebuilding a strong Germany, even with the assistance of Nazi remnants, as a future buffer against the Soviet Union, have had profound repercussions in Russia.

"At a moment when the western powers are quite properly demanding an equal voice in the peace settlements to be made in the Balkans and in eastern Europe, the reluctance of the United States to agree to any active Russian participation in shaping the course of the occupation of Japan has increased resentment.

"Finally, and most important of all, the failure of the United States so far to give any positive assurance that the atomic bomb is not to be retained for the exclusive use of the Anglo-Saxon powers, as a possible means of coercion, has had far-reaching consequences.

RECALLS DISTRUST

Welles recalled the Soviet Union's historical cause for distrust—armed intervention by the western powers after the 1917 revolution; loss of Soviet territory in 1919; Soviet inability in the League of Nations to "convince the western powers, even in the face of the rising Nazi menace, that 'peace is indivisible'"; Anglo-American-French hopes that the Munich agreement of 1938 would turn Germany against Russia.

"Unless a successful attempt can be made to reach a friendly agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union," Welles declared, "the United Nations organization cannot function."

Robert Murphy, Gen. Eisenhower's civilian adviser, shares Gen. Patton's Nazi-tolerating views, and Assistant Secretary of War John McCloy favors a strong Germany as a bulwark against Communism, it was charged Tuesday.

A. U. S. officer, interviewed by Herbert J. Seligmann of the New York **Post**, also revealed:

1—McCloy named Wall Street men to "carry out—or sabotage — the occupation policy in Germany."

2—Patton was fired "not because he failed to carry out orders but because he let the cat out of the bag."

3—I. G. Farben is not being destroyed—as announced — but built up. Joseph Bates, a top chemist in the Farben affiliate, General Aniline & Film Co., was sent to help.

4—Americans and British have removed no machinery from Germany—despite the Potsdam stand for industrial disarmament. This question is said to have been raised sharply by Foreign Commissar Molotov in London.

Herald Tribune Hits Truman's 'Inept' Atombomb Statements

Special to the Daily Worker

President Truman was criticized editorially by the "Herald Tribune" yesterday for "dangerous ineptness" in his casual and unilateral vacation assertion that atomic bomb secrets will be given to no one.

The U.S. attitude on the bomb and its secrets had much to do with the London conference failure, the editorial pointed out, and with the Soviet "estimate of American purposes." A "very carefully thought-out policy" is essential to "a sound system of international relations today."

Stilwell Blasts Attacks on Nisei

NEW DELHI, Oct. 10 (UP).—Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell today advocated formation of a "pickaxe club" to protect Japanese American soldiers from "barfly commandos" and declared that he could be counted on as a charter member.

Molestation of Nisei soldiers defeats the purposes for which America fought, Stilwell declared. He said the Japanese Americans "bought an awful big hunk of America with their blood."

"We cannot allow a single injustice to be done to the Nisei without defeating the purposes for which we fought."

U.S. Navy Keeps Out of Chefoo, Communist Port

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

The American decision **not** to land at Chefoo, the Communist-held port of northern Shantung, was seen here yesterday as a sign of healthy respect for the Communist strength in China, and might set an important precedent for the future.

Five American cruisers had been steaming into Chefoo, a major city of 500,000 and the only Communist seaport last weekend. It was feared that the United States would try to land in order to hand the city over to the Kuomintang forces.

That's what the United States is doing at Tientsin, to the south, and in central Chinese cities.

But Vice-Admiral Daniel E. Barbey and Major Gen. Keller E. Rockey, of the Seventh Amphibious Force and the U. S. Marines, evidently thought better of it after visiting the Communist leader in Chefoo—Yu Ku-ying.

Whether the decision not to land was a matter of high policy or is only a temporary move was not yet clear.

In a written statement, Barbey declared:

"Chefoo is under the control of the Eighth Route Army. The city is well-policed and there are no disorders. As there are no Japanese, no prisoners of war, and no American internees, there is no military reason for landing United States troops there at this time."

Of course, if this is true of Chefoo, the question can still be asked why Americans are landing anywhere in China?

For instance, it was reported yesterday that about 400,000 soldiers of the Communist - led New Fourth Army are stationed in the Shanghai area and could easily occupy that city. Only the presence of Americans is holding that back.

Other China developments:

The Chungking garrison commander, Gen. Chang Chen, tried to explain away yesterday the murder of the Communist leader, Li Hsao-Shih the day before, charging it up to the trigger-happiness of a Kuomintang soldier. Li had been shot while traveling in the auto of the renowned Chou En lai. The suspicion is that reactionary Kuomintang elements were trying to get Chou in the midst of the unity negotiations.

Reliable sources told the Daily Worker yesterday that the excuse of the Chungking garrison commander should be taken with great reserve. They hold to the probability that the assassins were trying to get Chou En lai, and that Gen. Chang Chen is faking. That's customary in China.

A communique on the results of the Chiang Kai-shek-Mao Tse-tung conferences is now expected Friday, the Daily Worker learns.

3 Dead in Bomber

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (UP).—The War Department disclosed today that six airmen, including Brig. Gen. Joe L. Loutzenheiser of the Eighth Air Force, are missing and that two others were killed when their Superfortress caught fire and crashed at sea 400 miles off Guam Oct. 7.

Jews Beat Off British Troops In Tel Aviv Raid

JERUSALEM, Oct. 10 (UP).—Thousands of Jews armed with clubs and stones beat off a strong force of British soldiers and police who raided the Montefiore quarter of Tel Aviv today in search of a suspect arms cache.

Dispatches from Tel Aviv said the British were ordered not to open fire. They battled the mob with rifle butts and fists for 45 minutes and then withdrew without starting their search.

The number of casualties on both sides was not known.

The outbreak started early this morning when the British threw a strong cordon around the Montefiore section of the all-Jewish city, including several armored cars.

A crowd of several thousand Jews formed quickly and attacked the raiders from all sides with sticks and stones, successfully preventing the British from carrying out their search.

Attlee Stalls Quiz On Palestine Issue

LONDON, Oct. 10 (UP).—Prime Minister Attlee stood off demands again today for a statement on British policy toward Palestine.

Asked in Commons whether he could provide information about "his conversations on Palestine with President Truman," Attlee said he had no statement to make now.

Press Hides Communist Gains in European Polls

Elections in Czechoslovakia, Norway and Hungary this week proved resounding victories for those parties which led in the resistance against Hitlerism.

Headlines claiming that the Smallholders Party victory in the Budapest municipal elections means a "rebuff to Russia" falsify the picture.

The Smallholders who won a considerable majority of seats, are one of the four parties forming the National Front—the united resistance movement. It cooperated with Communists, Social Democrats and Peasants against the pro-Hitler regime of Admiral Nicholas Horthy.

The Communists, suppressed during 25 years of semi-fascist Horthy rule, had never held any seat in the Budapest municipality; the Socialists never held more tan 20. Now the combined Communist-Socialist slate elected 102 municipal councilors which as the **Christian Science Monitor** pointed out yesterday, cannot be construed as a defeat.

FALSE NEWS PICTURE

The United Press, quoting "diplomatic observers" suggested that the victorious Smallholders would invite "the party's exiled leader, Tibor Eckhardt" back to Hungary. This is completely false, Hungarians here told the Daily Worker.

Eckhardt, as Horthy's agent in the United States, has been repudiated by the whole Hungarian resistance movement. His connection was with the old Smallholders Party—quite different from the fighting organization which emerged from the underground.

Another United Press allegation that the Smallholders may oppose trial of Horthy as a war criminal was likewise branded untrue.

The Norwegian election, similarly headlined a "rebuff" to the Communists, was nothing of the sort. In the last elections in 1936 the Communist Party—which ran a candidate in Bergen alone—polled only 200-odd votes. Its popular vote in Sunday's election (not counting Bergen and Finnmark) was 146,493—electing 12 deputies. No Communist deputies were ever elected before. The Labor Party, which won a majority with 70 seats, had a popular vote of 542,503—a slight decrease since 1936.

All four additional parties in parliament—Conservatives with 26 deputies, Farmers with 10, Liberals with 21 and Popular Christians with seven—are agreed with the Laborites and Communists on a common program of reconstruction.

In Czechoslovakia's regional elections the Communists were so far ahead that the **New York Times** saw fit to drop the Reuter dispatch on this subject from its later editions yesterday.

The Communists won 474 seats in the electoral college which will choose new members of Parliament. President Eduard Benes' National Socialists trailed slightly with 472 seats and the Social Democrats and Catholics elected 186 and 182 respectively.

"We Knew John Reed"

A dramatic review of Reed's life written by Gilbert Lawrence—with the following cast:

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WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday—Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Tonight—Manhattan

MEET YOUR COUNCILMAN! Candidates Ben Davis, Eugene Connolly and Stanley Isaacs will appear in person tonight to answer your questions on what they have done and what they will do for you in the City Council. Speak up. Tell your councilman what you want from them. Admission free. Everybody welcome. Beacon Hotel, 2130 B'way. Auspices: Citizens Comm. of Upper West Side.

Tomorrow Manhattan

"WHO IS AMERICA'S 'MINORITY'?" Harold Collins will discuss the recent events and literature on the problems of America's national minorities, including "One Nation" and "The Springfield Plan." Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. cor. 16th St. at 8:45 p. m. 50c.

Coming

HEAR BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR. analyze the election issues. Haym Solomon Lodge 572, I. W. O. 2328 Broadway (85th) Saturday, Oct. 13, 8:30 p. m.

Philadelphia

HAVE-A-SWELL-OF-A-TIME Saturday, October 13, 1110 N. 40th St. Party for Benny Weiss—Ben Gardner Club.

U. S. Army of 2,000,000 Planned

Marshall Says 5,000,000 Will Be Discharged by Year After V-J

Following is the second, and concluding, article discussing Gen. George C. Marshall's report on the operations of the U. S. Army from July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1945.

By A VETERAN COMMANDER

The complex sequence of campaigns in the Pacific, in the New Guinea area and in southeast Asia is described with masterful strokes.

Countering the domestic pro-Fascist propaganda to the effect that Roosevelt had "stabbed MacArthur in the back" by stripping him of troops and "sending everything to Europe," we see that by the turn of 1943 MacArthur "enjoyed superiority both on the sea and in the air."

(An interesting sidelight is thrown on the lightning speed of modern communications by the following incident: at the so-called "Octagon" conference at Quebec in September, 1944, a message was received from MacArthur suggesting that the plans for an attack on Yap and Mindanao be changed to an attack on Leyte. The conferees left dinner to consult. **Ninety minutes after receipt of the message MacArthur had received his orders** and preparations for the attack on Leyte were set in motion.

Gen. Marshall concludes his report on the Pacific war with some very revealing statements. We see that Japan had only 2,000,000 men for the defense of the homeland, not 6,000,000 as some bombastic reports from Manila GHQ had it.

We learn that in July MacArthur and Nimitz were planning operation "Olympic," an attack on Kyushu, to be executed in the fall of 1945, with a second phase, called operation "Coronet" scheduled for the early spring of 1946.

This means that on the very eve of the first atomic blast and of the Soviet declaration of war on Japan, the situation was such that the top American war leaders were still thinking in terms of a campaign lasting into 1946.

Of the atomic bomb Marshall says little. He only mentions the fact that its results "are well known." He confirms, on the other hand that the Kwantung Army which was destroyed by the Russians was "the pride of Japanese military power." **Thus one may draw the conclusion that this attack was decisive in shortening the war by at least a year, although Gen. Marshall does not say so directly.**

The Order of Battle in the Pacific in Marshall's report shows that 20-odd American infantry divisions took part in the Pacific war (compare with about 65 divisions deployed in Europe).

Thus the ratio of American military effort as far as ground forces are concerned was approximately one division in the Pacific to three divisions in Europe, which is as it should be because Germany was much stronger than Japan.

The last part of Gen. Marshall's report deals with such subjects as Occupation, Weapons, Numbers in the Armed Forces, Losses, Demobilization and plans for the future—"Common Defense."

Here are just a few of the interesting points:

In the sub-chapter on "Occupation," Gen. Marshall who has honestly done a lot for Army indoctrination courses, appears slightly over-optimistic when he says that "a program of reorientation has been instituted to impress upon prisoners the vitality and strength of democratic institutions in the United States." Unfortunately, in many cases the reverse has been true.

In "Weapons," Gen. Marshall warns against "overconfidence" inspired by American possession of the "atomic secret." He warns about the possibility of German science pulling ahead of us in this matter.

Marshall offers some rather lame excuses for the well-known fact that our tanks were not up to snuff, but we will not go into these technical details.

Marshall states categorically that "one of the basic factors in the final decision is the armament and equipment of the infantry divisions and the manner in which they are employed." That's that for the "air power alone" boys!

In "Manpower Balance" Gen. Marshall gives some figures worth noting. At the end of the European war the U. S. Army operating strength plus ineffectives was 8,300,000 men and women.

When victory in Europe became inevitable, a new ceiling of almost 7,000,000 men was set, reflecting once more the expectation of a long and tough war against Japan, on the Japanese homeland and on the Asiatic continent.

According to Marshall, the absolute ceiling for American men physically fit for the active war service was between 15 and 16 million. It was decided originally to have an Army of 7,700,000 men, of which the Service Forces were to absorb 1,750,000 and the Air Forces 2,340,000. This, with other deductions, left the ground forces with 3,186,000 men. Finally it was planned in 1942 to have 105 divisions in 1943. After Stalingrad, the planned effectives were reduced to 90 divisions.

Marshall indicates that Germany with an 80,000,000 population mobilized 313 divisions; with her satellites Germany at one time had 442 divisions. Marshall also confirms the fact that Germany by the end of the war had mobilized up to 17,000,000 men which is 1,000,000 MORE than the estimate advanced by Capt. S. N. Kournakoff in his book "Russia's Fighting Forces," an estimate which was laughed at by some experts as excessive.

Gen. Marshall puts total Allied mobilization at 62,000,000 and total enemy mobilization at 30,000,000. Of the 62 million 14 are credited to the United States, or about 22 percent.

Marshall admits that the nerves of our fighting men on the whole **gave the Command some trouble, at least in the Air Forces where casualties suffered . . . had a serious reaction on the fighting effectiveness unless they were replaced the same day. Vacant chairs at messes had an unexpectedly depressing effect on the survivors . . .**"

On casualties, General Marshall says that the war in Europe cost us 772,626 casualties, of which 160,045 are dead. The price in the Pacific was 170,596 casualties of which 41,322 are dead. Compare with 184,000 battle deaths (Union and Confederate) in the American Civil War, and with 50,510 American deaths in the First World War.

The American infantry accounts for two-thirds of our losses, once more showing its importance even in modern combat. Total field forces account for 91.55 percent. Total air forces for 7.73 percent.

In the Army at large the infantry comprised only 20.5 percent of the total, yet it took two-thirds of the casualties. Close to 60 percent of our wounded were able to return to duty in the theatres of operations.

The death rate from non-battle causes in our Army was approximately that of the corresponding age-group in civil life—about 3 per 1,000 per year.

Of the Service Forces General Marshall has this to say (and the statistics are interesting):

"The Service Forces have accomplished a prodigious task during the past two years in the supply of food, clothing, etc. . . .

On "Demobilization" Gen. Marshall says that "we hope during the twelve months following the cessation of hostilities to have discharged from the Army at least 5,000,000 men and officers." (Thus leaving about two million in the service, in the Army alone).

Marshall reminds us that out of 14,000,000 men mobilized by us only less than 1,500,000 served in the Army and Marines. Seventy-five to eighty million Americans were directly involved in the prosecution of war. To technological warfare we devoted 98 percent of our entire effort.

However, says Marshall, technology does not eliminate the need for men in war, even if the harnessing of the basic power of the universe will further spur our efforts to use brain for brawn in safeguarding the USA.

For the future General Marshall recommends in the name of the War Department that to make our position sound we need to set up "machinery which will permit the mobilization of an Army of 4,000,000 men within a period of one year following a crisis resulting in a national emergency for the United States."

"An unbroken period of one year's training appears essential to the success of a sound security plan based on the concept of a citizen army."

General Marshall does not give a tentative figure for the Regular Army. He is against conscription, but he recommends "one year of unbroken training" which is really almost the same thing.

His recommendations for the future reflect the confusion of American foreign policy. We don't know whether we are preparing for war or building peace.

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How This '45 World Series Went Its Whacky Way

By C. E. Dexter

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—The Series is over, the whackiest Series, with the biggest crowds, the biggest box-office take, the least artistic yet at times the most thrilling Series of all time.

Thumbing through my scorebook, here's the story: The Cubs' great opening game surge, when Cavaretta beat out a hit to Mayo in the first and Borowy slipped through with a 9-0 atomization of the Tigers.

* * *

Thursday—Virgil Trucks with the broad palms and shoulders sizzling his fast ball past the Cubs as Hank Greenberg rips a homer into the stands to even-steven the Series.

* * *

Friday—Old man Passeau, pitching like a machine, facing 28 men, giving one hit in a game so painless that you never knew it was over until the Detroit crowd started filing dismally out.

* * *

Saturday—The scene shifts to hard-boiled Chicago, dizzy with baseball, but Detroit's dizzier Trout laboriously stops the Cubs, wiping glasses, blowing nose, taking minutes between pitches.

* * *

Sunday—Borowy shakes, as MacPhail predicted, while Newhouser tames Cubs in a crackpot game and Greenberg hits three doubles.

* * *

Monday—Goofiness gone gaga in a 12-inning 8-7 merry-go-round, Passeau's finger bashed, Greenberg homering off Wyse, Hostetler doing nip-ups on the third base line and losing a chance to end the Series on the spot. And Borowy, bouncing back, holding the Tigers until Hack banged home the winning run. And long into the night the official scorers go daffy trying to reverse their decision that Greenberg committed an error on Hack's winning hit.

* * *

Tuesday—Fans sitting out in the cold all night to buy tickets for the seventh game. . . . All Chicago except those who do not drink still suffering from a hangover. . . . Happy Chandler promising he'll be a good boy and not talk so much.

* * *

The grand finale—Borowy vs. Newhouser again in a game worth $2,000 plus or minus to each player. Borowy out on his heels after nine pitches, Newhouser flipping his fast one over the corners of the plate.

Hank Hurled Once Too Often

By C. E. DEXTER

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—It is no news to anyone from Patagonia to Spitzbergen that the Detroit Tigers are champions of the world in a final 9 to 3 seventh game today. Chicago Cubs yielded at their weakest point, pitching.

Like many another pitcher, Hank Borowy went to the well once too often. Appearing for the fourth time in the Series, the third time as a starter, he had nothing at all. Five Tiger tallies pattered over the plate in the first inning. That was, as they say, the ball game. The final score, tells the tale.

Thereafter, it was Tiger box strength which told. While the Cubs paraded Derringer, Vandenberg, Erickson and Passeau to the mound, Hal Newhouser cagily kept Chicago beyond the danger line.

* * *

Derringer, one-time control expert, couldn't get the ball over the plate in the second. Cramer singled with two out and Paul then walked Greenberg, Cullenbine and York to force in a sixth run. It took Hy Vandenberg, former Giant to retire Outlaw and the side.

* * *

Reliable Phil scored Johnson in the first and again did it in the fourth, singling to center and racing home as Cramer lost Pafko's 390-foot fly to dead center. Newhouser recovered quickly, tossing out Nicholson and Livingston on taps a few feet in front of the plate.

* * *

Vandenberg, pitching sweet ball, was yanked for a futile pinch-hitter in the Cubs' fifth. Paul Erickson went to the mound.

Meantime, Newhouser, with a slippery fast curve, went rolling along, fanning Hughes and pinch-poker Sauer in the fifth, Johnson and Pafko in the sixth. Another run was added to his lead in the seventh as Cullenbine walked and rode home on Richards' second double of the day, a skittering drive between Pafko and Nicholson.

In Memory of
Beloved Husband
EWDARD W. ELBERT, U. S. N. R.
Died October 11, 1944
In the fight against fascism
His Memory Lives On
BELLE

In Memory of
EWDARD W. ELBERT,
U. S. N. R.
Died October 11, 1944
Beloved by
Family Clayton

By NAT LOW

WRIGLEY FIELD, Oct. 10.—In a game the exact opposite of the Opening Day's contest, the Detroit Tigers today blasted Hank Borowy out of the box with a five-run outburst in the first inning, and then went on to rout the Chicago Cubs 9-3 and win the 1945 World Series. This time it was Hal Newhouser who had the pleasure of a big lead at the outset, and the brilliant young left-hander was never really in danger after that. And so the seventh and final game

DETROIT	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0—9	9	0
CHICAGO	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—3	10	0

of the Autumn classic saw the Tigers' ace southpaw rack up his second win of the Series while limiting the demoralized Borowy lasted just nine pitches as the Bengal bats roared with explosive power and drove him to the showers. He faced only three men. And before veteran Paul Derringer stilled the thunder, the Tigers had chased five runs across the plate in a wild first inning.

The first man up, Skeeter Webb, with the count three and two, belted Hank's sixth pitch into right field for a single. And the second Tiger batter, Eddie Mayo, had to look at only one offering. He slammed that one into right field and Webb was jittering around on third base. Roger Cramer was next and after taking a ball, Doc laid a single just inside the left field foul line which sent Webb scampering home and moved Mayo to second.

That was the end of Borowy.

Paul Derringer was next in what was to be a Chicago parade of six pitchers. Hank Greenberg sacrificed to Phil Cavaretta, unassisted, advancing Mayo to third and Cramer to second. Derringer intentionally walked Cullenbine to get to York.

York popped out, the three base runners straining impatiently where they were, and then Derringer lost control as he walked Jimmy Outlaw on four straight pitches, forcing Mayo to score.

Then came the blow that really broke up the ball game while the customers still were getting settled in their seats. Paul Richards, the Tiger catcher, fired a double inside the left field foul line. Cramer, Cullenbine and Outlaw all went flying across home plate for an avalanche of runs.

That threat had made the Tigers just a bit apprehensive, with the bullpen working furiously every time Hal seemed to falter. So the Bengals went out after more padding in the second. They got the one run back when, with two away, Cramer singled to center, Greenberg walked and Cullenbine walked on a three-two pitch to fill the bases. This time it was Derringer who faltered, walking York on a three-two count, forcing Cramer to score.

The Cubs still hadn't quit and scored again in the fourth. With one out, Cavaretta came up with his second straight hit, a slashing single to right field, and Andy Pafko tripled to center, Cramer misjudging the ball as it rolled to the wall. Cavaretta raced home. Newhouser tightened again, with that Tiger bullpen a beehive of activity, and retired the side.

Paul Erickson was tossing them up for the Cubs when the Tigers went to bat in the seventh and again got back that run. Cullenbine walked and two men went down as he stood there on first. Richards, the chief saboteur of the Cubs in the first inning, powered his second double and as it rolled to the right field wall, Cullenbine came home.

The unstoppable Tigers poured on still more in the eighth. Webb walked and came all the way home as Mayo pounded a double to left field. Mayo went to third as Cramer grounded out and little Eddie scored as Greenberg sent a deep fly to left field.

Manager Steve O'Neil of the Tigers named Greenberg, Newhouser, Cramer, Richards and Webb as the five key men in the Tiger victory.

"We were beaten by a good ball club—none better," Grimm said. "But my boys are still champs to me."

Hal Newhouser won the big one yesterday, and thus chalked up his second win of the 1945 World Series.

Oom Paul Derringer, usually a hair-line control artist, was as wild as a March hare yenterday when he came in to relieve Hank Borowy. Paul was finally yanked in the second inning, after successively walking Greenberg, Cullenbine and York.

RADIO

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light
WOR—Cedric Foster, News
WJZ—John B. Kennedy
WABC—Two on a Clue
2:15-WEAF—Today's Children
WOR—Talk—Jane Cowl
WJZ—Ethel and Albert
WABC—Perry Mason—Sketch
2:30-WEAF—Woman in White
WOR—Queen for a Day
WJZ—The Fitzgeralds
WABC—Rosemary—Sketch
WQXR—Concert Orchestra
2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
WABC—Tena and Tim
3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America
WOR—Martha Deane Program
WJZ—Best Sellers—Drama
WABC—Time to Remember
3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins
WABC—Off the Record
3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young
WOR—Rambling With Gambling
WJZ—Ladies, Be Seated
3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness
WABC—Landt Trio, Songs
4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife
WOR—John Gambling, News
WJZ—Jack Berch Show
WABC—House Party
WMCA—News; Western Songs
4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas
WOR—Jay Johnson, Songs
WJZ—Westbrook Van Voorhis
4:25-WABC—News Reports
4:30-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones
WOR—Food and Home Forum
WJZ—Chester Bowles—Talk
WABC—National War Fund Show
WMCA—News; Music
4:45-WEAF—Young Widder Brown
WJZ—Hop Harrigan
WABC—Feature Show
5:00-WEAF—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Uncle Don
WJZ—Terry and the Pirates
WABC—School of the Air
5:15-WEAF—Portia Faces Life
WOR—Superman
WJZ—Dick Tracy
WMCA—Let's Listen to a Story
WQXR—Today in Music
5:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill
WOR—Captain Midnight
WJZ—Jack Armstrong
WABC—Cimarron Tavern—Sketch
WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—Books in the News
5:45-WEAF—Front-Page Farrell
WOR—Adventures of Tom Mix
WJZ—Tennessee Jed
WABC—Sparrow and the Hawk
WQXR—Man About Town

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00-WEAF—News Reports
WOR—Paul Schubert
WJZ—Kiernan's News Corner
WABC—Ned Calmer, News
WMCA—News; Talks
6:15-WEAF—Serenade to America

WMCA—570 Kc. WEAF—660 Kc. WOR—710 Kc. WJZ—770 Kc. WNYC—830 Kc. WABC—880 Kc. WINS—1000 Kc. WEVD—1330 Kc. WNEW—1130 Kc. WLIB—1190 Kc. WHN—1050 Kc. WOV—1290 Kc. WBNY—1480 Kc. WQXR—1560 Kc.

WOR—Man on the Street
WJZ—Here's Morgan
WABC—Patti Clayton, Songs
6:30-WOR—Fred Vandeventer, News
WJZ—News; Sports Talk
WABC—Encore Appearance
WMCA—Racing Results
6:40-WEAF—Sports—Bill Stern
6:45-WEAF—Lowell Thomas
WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Adventures of Charlie Chan
WABC—The World Today—News
6:55-WABC—Joseph C. Harsch, News
7:00-WEAF—Supper Club, Variety
WJZ—Headline Edition
WABC—Jack Kirkwood Show
WQXR—Lisa Sergio
7:15-WEAF—News of the World
WOR—The Answer Man
WJZ—Raymond Swing
WABC—Jack Smith Show
WMCA—Five-Star Final
WQXR—Encore Music
7:30-WEAF—Bob Burns, Comedy
WOR—Arthur Hale
WJZ—Boston Blackie—Play
WABC—Mr. Keen—Play
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh
WQXR—Spotlight Music
7:45-WOR—Sports—Bill Brandt
WMCA—Liberal Party Talk
WHN—Johannes Steel
8:00-WEAF—Burns and Allen, Comedy
WOR—Frank Singiser, News
WJZ—Lum 'n' Abner
WABC—Suspense—Play
8:15-WOR—Kenny Baker, Songs
WJZ—Earl Godwin, News
8:30-WEAF—Dinah Shore's Open House
WOR—Rogues' Gallery, with Dick Powell
WJZ—Town Meeting
WABC—FBI in Peace and War
8:55-WABC—Bill Henry, News

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00-WEAF—Music Hall; Frank Morgan
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WABC—Kostelanetz Orchestra; Oscar Levant, Piano; Dorothy Kirsten, Soprano
WMCA—News; Labor Arbitration
WQXR—Worldwide News Review
9:15-WOR—Real Life Stories
WQXR—Salon de Musique
9:30-WEAF—Jack Haley Show
WOR—Starlight Serenade
WJZ—Detect and Collect, Quiz
WABC—Hobby Lobby
WQXR—Everybody's Music
10:00-WEAF—Abbott and Costello
WOR—Arch Oboler's Plays
WJZ—Curtain Time
WABC—The First Line
WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—News; Record Album
10:30-WEAF—Rudy Vallee Show
WOR—The Symphonette
WJZ—Liberal Party Talk
WABC—Powder Box Theater
WMCA—Frank Kingdon
WQXR—Talk—Algernon D. Black
10:45-WMCA—Recorded Music
WQXR—The Music Box
11:00-WEAF—News; Music
WOR—News; Dance Music
WJZ, WABC—News; Music
11:05-WJZ—William S. Gailmor
11:30-WEAF—Story of Music
12:00-WEAF, WJZ—News; Music

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Advice to Writers

by Samuel Sillen

PRESCRIPTIONS for literary patients in pain:

To him who goes shopping for the one and only irresistible style:
"Every style is good, except the boring style."
(Voltaire)

* * *

TO AN earnest college junior who fancies he can get it all in the books:

"The fault of my education as a preparation for literature was that it was exclusively literary."
(John Addington Symonds)

* * *

TO A novelist sorely tempted by a lucrative offer from Henry Luce of **Life, Time, Fortune,** etc., etc.:

Wilt thou serve the Philistines with that gift
Which was expressly given to annoy them?
Better at home lie bed-rid, not only idle,
Inglorious, unemployed, with age outworn."
(John Milton)

* * *

TO A poet who sends me scurrying to **Webster's, the Britannica,** and **Frazer's Golden Bough:**

"Speketh so pleyn at this tyme, I yow preye,
That we may understonde what ye seye."
(Geoffrey Chaucer)

* * *

TO A critic who loves to lay down the law:

"There can be no doubt that in this field (literature) it is absolutely necessary that the widest latitude be assured to personal initiative and individual inclinations, to thought and imagination, to form and content."
(V. I. Lenin)

Moscow Art Theater Plans Classic and Modern Productions

By IVAN MOSKVIN

MOSCOW.—Since the outbreak of the war in the Soviet Union, the Moscow Art Theatre has considerably broadened its activities, replenishing its repertory with a number of plays devoted to our valiant soldiers.

At the present time the Art Theater is preparing several classic and modern plays for production, among them **Hamlet.** The profound concept of the production indicated by Nemirovich - Danchenko, the late director of the Moscow Art Theatre, will be followed. Nemirovich-Danchenko had patiently rehearsed the play with the cast, giving particular attention to Boris Livanov who appears in the title role. It is hoped that **Hamlet** will be a worthy dedication to the memory of our revered director.

The Last Victim and **Forest,** two plays by Alexander Ostrovsky, the classic dramatist, and Oscar Wilde's **An Ideal Husband** are future productions.

In the field of modern plays, the Art Theatre has accepted Alexander Kron's **Navy Officer,** a story of Leningrad's stand in the grim days of the blockade. In rehearsal is **Twelve Months,** a dramatic tale by Samuel Marshak, based on Slav folklore. Alexei Tolstoy's new play, **Ivan the Terrible,** depicting Ivan IV in a true historic light as the great reformer and general of sixteenth century Russia, is an anticipated venture. The role of Ivan will be portrayed by Nikolai Khmelev, celebrated actor of the Moscow Art Theatre.

MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

In performances given for the troops, the company was drawn close to the Red Army. A friendship between the actors and officers had begun long before the war, when Red Army men would be the first to view our new plays, and we would give their amateur dramatic circles every possible assistance, but never before had this contact been so strongly felt as in the critical days of the war.

Today you will not find a single member of our theatre who is not anxious to provide entertainment in Army units, in hospitals and cadet schools. Teams of actors toured the fronts. Indeed, the leading actors of our company took the greatest pains in preparing special programs, exclusively for Army audiences.

Since the beginning of the war the Moscow Art Theatre has given over 2,000 presentations for the Red Army.

At the front the audiences were always most responsive. Programs largely arranged from selections of popular plays included excerpts from the dramatic version of **Anna Karenina** and Gorky's **Lower Depths,** and Pushkin's verse, and humorous bits from Anton Chekhov —all well received by the Red Army men.

Naturally our actors exposed themselves to the dangers and hardships of the battle zone. But they learned to rough it and asked no greater reward than the appreciation of the Red Army men.

A valued feature of the Art Theatre's activities are benefit performances, the proceeds of which go for defense, child relief, and the rehabilitation of Nazi-wrecked areas.

New Government Suit Shows Grip of Hollywood Monopoly

By David Platt

The U. S. Government has reopened its seven-year-old anti-trust suit in Federal Court against the eight major movie companies in Hollywood. The government seeks to separate motion picture producers from the distribution and exhibition of films. It charges Warners, Paramount, RKO, MGM, 20th Century Fox, Columbia, Universal and United Artists with monopolizing the domestic theater market in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

A careful study of the movie monopoly made for the Department of Justice a year or two ago, showed that there are in this country today about 110 film producers and 10 times that many distributors and exhibitors. Nevertheless, the film industry is dominated by eight major companies. Seventy percent of all feature films made in America are made by the eight big studios. Producer control of distribution is even greater. During the past 10 years the Big Eight received more than 70 percent of all film rentals in the United States. Independent distributors are prevented from handling anything but "quickies" and foreign-made productions.

Of a total of 17,000 movie theaters in the United States, the major companies control 2,800. While these theaters represent only 16 percent of all theaters in operation, it must be noted that more than 80 percent of all metropolitan first-run theaters are producer-controlled. In 23 key cities all first-run houses are run by the picture companies; out of 92 cities with populations over 100,000 the majors control exhibition in 73. As a result the Producers collect nearly 50 percent of all box-office revenue. Add this to 70 percent of all film rentals and you will understand why the independent producers and exhibitors have a big stake in the outcome of the case.

SPECIFIC OFFENSES

Following are some of the specific offenses charged against the eight leading movie corporations:

Mutual loaning of production personnel and equipment without extending these privileges to independent producers on the same terms.

Fixing of length of run and minimum admission price terms.

Making exclusive contracts with chain theaters in some localities.

Withholding films from independent theater houses.

Charging independent theaters higher film rentals than chain theaters in equivalent situations.

Forcing short subjects and newsreels on independent theaters.

Partially defraying advertising costs of chain theaters, but not those of independents.

Prohibiting independent exhibitors from playing on a double-feature program a picture previously played by a chain theater.

Excluding independent productions from chain theaters.

Excluding independent exhibitors from operating firstrun theaters where chain theaters are located.

Coercing and intimidating independent exhibitors into giving up part or whole interest in a theater to one of the producer-owned theaters by threatening to build or acquire competing theaters.

Eliminating competition by jointly operating theaters.

Dividing available films between two or more affiliated theaters in the same competitive areas, thus eliminating competition.

Refraining from competition with each other in the exhibition field.

In reply to these charges, counsel for the defendants claims the divorcement of the Film Producers from their theater interests would throw the industry into chaos. (The Producers have already thrown the industry into chaos as a result of their big stick policy toward labor.)

Separating production from distribution and exhibition would "strike down the quality of their pictures and threaten the loss of $100,000,000 a year export business." (About 25 out of 500 feature films produced annually are worth seeing twice. That much for Hollywood quality.)

Counsel described the Producers as having their "backs to the wall" because of "discriminatory legislation" in Great Britain, France, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and other countries. (The biggest movie trust in the world talks about having its back to the wall because of "discriminatory legislation." The truth is that the Big Eight are pressing for world film monopoly. Counsel did not mention that this "discriminatory legislation" was aimed to prevent substandard Hollywood films from flooding the European market.)

LEGALLY PROTECTED

Counsel for the defendants maintains finally that the major studios are legally protected in the practices the Government calls monopolistic since all they add up to is the "licensing of a copyrighted product." The Producers have lined up some of the best corporation lawyers in the country to convince the Government that they are guilty of nothing more serious than the desire to make an honest penny.

This fight on the vital issue of monopoly concerns every moviegoer, independent producer and exhibitor. The people should demand that the Government prosecute the case vigorously. There must be no repetition of the infamous Standard Oil case of years ago. The case was dragged through the courts for Lord knows how many years while the Standard monopoly continued merrily in pursuit of super-profits.

RKO NOW

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BRONX: CASTLE HILL, CHESTER, FORDHAM, FRANKLIN, MARBLE HILL, PELHAM, ROYAL, WESTCHESTER
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Demand Protection Against Ryan 'Goons'

By JOHN MELDON

ILA president Joe Ryan's latest strike-breaking move on the docks exploded full in his face yesterday as the strike of rank and file dockers continued in full force. Mayor LaGuardia meanwhile received a telegram from rank and file leaders of the walkout, in response to the mayor's earlier public announcement that he would like to meet with strike representatives "whoever they are." Anti-Ryan rank and file leaders wired they would come out in the open and meet with him providing he guarantees police protection from Ryan's "goons." The same rank and file committee, which has kept its identity hidden from waterfront gunmen thus far, also wired John Rogan, official of the NMU, thanking the maritime unions for their support in the walkout.

STICK TO DEMANDS

Early returns from ILA locals showed the striking dockers to be almost unanimous in sticking to their rank and file slogan: "No contract containing our demands—no work." What shook the Ryan machine to its creaking foundations was the fact that in most of the 41 ILA locals voting, only a minority turned out to ballot, and even that minority balloted to continue the tie-up until the shipping lines incorporate five important demands into the contract Ryan handed to the dockers 10 days ago. The demands were reduction in slingloads to 2,240 pounds; double time for meal hours worked; a guarantee of four hours work per shift; 20 men gangs; two shape-ups in place of three.

A poll of three key locals on the North River waterfront revealed that members of Local 866 had voted unanimously to remain out, while 90 percent of locals 824 and 825 ballotted likewise. Observers saw significance in the fact that in past years, whenever Ryan wanted to put something over on the dockers, either in form of a contract, or other vital union matters, a handful of local members invariably did the voting—for Ryan's position. These men constituted Ryan's "star gangs" or stooges who were given steady work on the docks while the bulk of the dockers took pot-luck during the shape up.

The overwhelming vote against Ryan's back-to-work move yesterday revealed that even his former supporters were either voting against him or not showing up to cast a ballot. Without a doubt, the vast majority of the dockers were staying away from the balloting completely, demonstrating their unity and determination to stay out until the shippers acted upon their demands.

What appeared to be a climax in the rank and file struggle against the age-old domination of Ryan's machine in the ILA, was in the making last night as several thousand Italian dockers from six Brooklyn locals met at Prospect Hall for a mass vote to continue the strike or return to work "pending negotiations." Accepting an "invitation" of the insurgent locals, Ryan declared he would appear at the meeting to speak. Reporters covering Ryan's headquarters at Eighth Ave. and 14th St. witnessed what one newspaperman termed a "gathering of the goons" when two score well-dressed gangsters congregated outside the building, waiting to escort Ryan to the Brooklyn rally.

Meanwhile, the three maritime unions which were thanked by wire yesterday for supporting the dockers, issued the first open blast against Ryan since the longshore walkout began. The maritime unions headed by the CIO National Maritime Union, distributed 25,000 leaflets in English and Italian, urging the dockers to stick together until their demands are won, and charged that Ryan had betrayed American seamen during the big 1936 East coast tie-up by not only refusing to cooperate, but actually trying to knife the strike in the back as a "front" for the shipping lines. The maritime unions recalled that when French longshoremen staged a demonstration in support of the striking American seamen by tying up the U. S. S. Washington, of the United States Lines at L'Havre, France, Ryan "retaliated" against the French dockers by tying up the French liner Champlain in New York harbor. Issued under the signatures of the NMU, the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders and the Marine Cooks and Stewards, yesterday's leaflet to the dockers declared: "Your demands are just and reasonable. You have the right to decide working conditions. You have the right all rank and filers have, namely a voice in negotiations and an honest vote on accepting or rejecting a contract. This is why the seamen support you 100 percent.

"The seamen today emphasize again that your problems and our problems are the same. You can count on our support.

"Stay in the I.L.A. Fight for your rights."

The leaflet was signed by Joseph Stack for the NMU; Walter Harris, for the MFOW and Sid Kaufman for the MC&S.

HANDLE TROOPSHIPS

While nearly 400 vessels were tied up in the harbor, mostly cargo carriers, striking dockers stuck to their pledge to handle all incoming and outgoing troop carriers. Six vessels arriving in port with 12,361 servicemen were handled by gangs supplied by various locals of the ILA. Army work battalions, similar to the one used Tuesday to unload cargo on the troopship Queen Elizabeth, were not called upon by port authorities to perform any work.

Under directions from the War Shipping Administration, other ships here were ordered to sail to their destinations without cargo rather than slow up deployment. Army work battalions were loading the Queen Elizabeth yesterday with foodstuffs and the vessel is expected to sail Friday. A dock gang walked off the ship Tuesday when they were made to use sling loads of dangerous weights.

English Dock Strikes Spread

LONDON, Oct. 10 (UP).—British troops began unloading food ships at Hull today and government officials warned that a general meat shortage would hit England by the week-end if similar action was not taken at the strike-bound London docks.

Unofficial estimates said almost 40,000 dock workers throughout the country had joined the strike in defiance of back-to-work orders from their union leaders and the labor government. There was no sign of an imminent settlement.

Income Payments Drop in August

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (UP).—Income payments to individuals fell from $13,585,000,000 in July to $12,744,000,000 in August because of postwar layoffs, the Department of Commerce said.

Daily Worker

New York, Thursday, October 11, 1945

Who's Tying Up Troop Ships? The Dock Strike or the WSA

Who is deliberately tying up ships here while U.S. troops wait in European and Pacific ports?

Newspaper headlines in the current dock tie-up in New York harbor have been irresponsible and untruthful. They have deluged the reader with assertions, coming mostly from officials of the War Shipping Administration, that striking dockers are tying up troopships. Actually, from the first day of the rank and file walkout, members of the ILA have been working on troop ships, the only exception being the Queen Elizabeth, which arrived here Tuesday with 15,000 troops.

Dockers working on unloading the Queen Elizabeth **did not** impede the discharge of troops from the vessel. They rebelled against handling slingloads that were dangerous to life and limb. A labor battalion from the New York Port of Embarkation was sent on the pier to replace the striking longshore gangs.

THE FACTS

The truth in the matter is this: While both the public and overseas troops are clamoring for more rapid trans-ocean shipments of homecoming contingents, the WSA has been withdrawing serviceable Liberty and Victory vessels by the scores, laying them up in "peacetime anchorages" where they are scheduled to be sold to private lines or scrapped.

On Aug. 28, the **Mobile Press** of Mobile, Ala., revealed the shocking news that 139 Liberty ships and three Victory ships—all previously used for troops and suppy transport—had been laid up in the James River running out of Norfolk to Richmond, Va.

"Officials declare," said the Mobile newspaper, "that as many as 500 vessels could be handled in the Chickasaw Bayou Sara area."

The area referred to is in Alabama. The newspaper went on to say that WSA officials had selected similar anchorages in Lake Washington, near Seattle, Wash., and on the James River in the vicinity of Yorktown, Va.

Upon learning of this disgraceful development, a membership meeting of the National Maritime Union was held in New York on Aug. 30, where Joseph Curran, union president, condemned **"the selling or scrapping of ships so long as there is a single soldier overseas who needs transportation home, and so long as the people of Europe need food and clothing."**

While recognizing that some of the scrapped vessels may be in unserviceable condition due to wartime trans-ocean trips with little time for repair the seamen charged that many of the vessels are good for several more trips before being withdrawn. That would mean speeding up of troop transport and quicker demobilization, especially for high-point men still sitting in European ports.

The WSA, however, howls against striking dockers, intimating every day that the strikers are blocking troopships. The anti-labor press obliges by playing up the stories in provocative headlines.

Murdered By Japanese: Bodies of Filipinos, men and women, are sprawled over a hillside near Batangas, Luzon, P. I. About 400 of these victims of Japanese barbarism were first stripped of their usable clothing, their hands tied behind their backs, and bayoneted to death.

House Colmer Body Wants Reich Expanded, USSR Curbed

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—A pro-German, anti-Soviet policy was proclaimed today by the seven-man Colmer committee of the House, headed by William Colmer, Mississippi Democrat, which has been touring Europe for many weeks.

A statement by the committee urged expansion of German civilian production and criticized the Soviet Union for "removing German industry" in the Soviet zone of occupation.

"The committee," said the statement, "considered the reconstruction of Germany the number one project in the development of sound foreign economics in the immediate future."

The committee which interviewed Premier Stalin urged a William C. Bullitt type of "carrot and club" policy towards the Soviet Union.

Loans to the USSR should be withheld, said the statement, until (a) the size of future Russian armaments are determined; (b) fuller Soviet economic statistics are furnished; (c) Soviet troops are withdrawn from occupied lands; (d) all treaties between the USSR and neighboring states are published, and (e) relief methods in these neighboring areas are established that will bar any benefits to the Soviet Union.

Fullest privileges to American press representatives and freesa passage of American literature through all lands "under Russian control" were other Colmer prerequisites for American loans.

As to Britain, the committee opposes large-scale loans untill all British barriers to American trade are lifted.

WEATHER

Partly Cloudy
Somewhat Warmer
Moderate Winds